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WILL BE A THIRD TICKET

Plans for a Sound-Money Convention.

GOLD CONFERENCE'S WORK

A New Democratic National Committee to be Formed.

THE COMMITTEE TO MEET AUG. 7

Will Assemble in Indianapolis to Issue a Call for a National Convention.

TO BE HELD AS EARLY AS SEPT. 2

Arrangements to be Made for Conventions of Sound-Money Democrats in All the States.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The sound-money Democratic conference finished its work to-day. It provided for the selection of a National Committee composed of one person from each State, and that the committee shall meet Aug. 7 at Indianapolis to issue a formal call for a National Convention to be held not later than Sept. 2. It intrusted an Executive Committee with the work of organizing State meetings.

The action of the conference consisted in the adoption by unanimous vote of the following resolutions:

In view of the revolutionary actions of the recent Chicago Convention, its repudiation of all Democratic platforms and principles and its condemnation of the National Democratic Administration,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference, composed of Democrats from the States of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, Texas, Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska, that a thoroughly sound and patriotic declaration of Democratic principles be enunciated and that candidates for President and Vice President in accord therewith be nominated.

Resolved, That the Democrats in the several States who are in sympathy with this recommendation and unalterably opposed to the declaration and tendencies of the Chicago platform be requested to arrange for the selection of member of a National Democratic Committee.

Resolved, That the National Committee thus selected meet at Indianapolis Friday, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of issuing a formal call for a National Democratic Convention, to be held not later than Sept. 2, at such place and to be constituted and convened in such manner as said National Committee may determine.

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of five be appointed by the Chairman of this conference—of which he shall be one—with authority and direction to name a suitable person in each State where necessary to take appropriate steps to cause State meetings to be held with all convenient speed for the purpose of selecting members of such committee; or, if no Committeeman be selected in any State for such committee, to designate a member to represent such State temporarily.

The committee of one from each of the States represented at the conference met at 9 o'clock to agree on a report as to details, and remained in session at the Auditorium Hotel three hours. Gen. Bragg presided. Minnesota and Texas were added to the States represented, making eleven as participants in the conference. The Minnesota delegation, which was named at yesterday's Sound-Money State Convention, consisted of Daniel W. Lawler, St. Paul; F. M. W. Cutcheon, St. Paul; Henry R. Wells, Preston; George Partridge, Minneapolis. The Texas representative was William D. Williams of Fort Worth. Judge Campbell, an ex-United States Marshal, joined the Iowa delegation.

When the conference reassembled the report of the committee was presented and adopted with great enthusiasm.

In so far as the conference decided not to issue and sign the convention call at once and to test the strength of the movement by holding State mass meetings, the "go-slow" policy advocated by Senator Vilas last night was sustained.

The object in making a committee and in postponing the call until Aug. 7 is to give the convention representative authority and to hear from more States in the meantime, so that everything may be done with party regularity, thus avoiding the accusation of silver Democrats that the unauthorized members of a conference were "running things." Senator Vilas went away well pleased and will arrange for holding a Wisconsin State meeting of Democrats.

After the adoption of the report, on which there was little discussion, the conference exchanged views as to the political status in the States represented, from a sound-money standpoint, and as to the effect of a third ticket on the other nominees.

Mr. Partridge, on behalf of Minneapolis and by authority of a telegram from Mayor Pratt, extended an invitation for the convention to be held in that city.

Ex-Congressman Bynum put Indianapolis in the field.

Detroit will be a competitor, and Chicago, of course, expects to have the convention, probably in the Auditorium. The idea of the Illinois members in supporting the meeting of the National Committee in Indianapolis was to increase the prospects of Chicago.

The conference listened to a speech from Mr. Lawler on the organization in Minnesota. He said that sixty-five of the eighty counties in the State were respresented at the State Convention and were well organized. Minnesota was the first State to declare for Cleveland in 1892 and the first to hold a sound-money convention. Delegates to the proposed National Convention from each Congressional district had already been chosen.

As the Executive Committee of Five, besides himself, Gen. Bragg appointed Messrs. Bynum of Indiana, Robbins of Illinois, Haldeman of Kentucky, and Broadhead of Missouri.

When the conference adjourned sine die at 2 o'clock this committee went into session. As National Committeemen to call State meetings and attend the Indianapolis meeting, the following were chosen, others to be named later after communication by telegraph with persons suggested:

Wisconsin, E. B. Eusher, La Crosse.
Missouri, L. C. Krauthof, Kansas City.
Kentucky, Gen. Buckner.
Nebraska, Euclid Martin.
Illinois, Senator John M. Palmer.
Indiana, John R. Wilson.
Minnesota, F. M. W. Cutcheon.

The news of last night's action resulted in the receipt of numerous telegrams from the East.

Edward Atkinson and Jerome Jones of Boston sent word that a sound-money Democratic ticket would find support there, "if you think it will help defeat Bryan."

S. E. Hamilton, a late delegate from Boston, wired: "Old-line Democrats in Massachusetts want a third ticket."

Henry W. Lamb sent word from the same city: "Ex-Mayor Matthews says the opposition to the Chicago platform and ticket is growing among all the old-line Democrats, which is likely to take formal action within ten days."

Word came from Brooklyn that 250 members, at an enthusiastic sound-money club meeting, had voted to support a third ticket.

The Palmer House, Illinois's headquarters, probably will be turned into National headquarters, Messrs. Bynum and Robbins having been appointed to attend to that business.

MR. ECKELS APPROVES.

Nomination of a Third Ticket Would Aid the Sound-Money Cause.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Mr. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, arrived this morning, and he was doubly welcome on account of a supposed confidential relationship to the President and his Cabinet. To a reporter Mr. Eckels said:

"I came here to take my wife on a vacation trip, and was glad to find the committee in session. I am not authorized to speak for Mr. Cleveland, or any member of his Cabinet, on this third-ticket matter. I had no communication with them on the subject before I left the East.

"The action of the conference last night meets with my hearty approval. I have felt all along that the nomination of a third ticket was the best plan. It offers the only chance for sound-money Democrats to discuss the question before Democrats. It will not deter those who intend to vote for McKinley from doing so, but it will give those Democrats who don't want to go to that extent an opportunity to cast their vote for a Democrat. Mr. Lawler of Minnesota told me yesterday that sixty-five counties in his State had been organized under his direction for sound money, and that 300 delegates would be sent to a State Convention to elect delegates to another National Convention of Democrats."

A SPLIT IN ORANGE.

Democratic Committee Divided on Indorsement of the Ticket.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 24.—The regular meeting of the Democratic Committee of Orange County was held here yesterday. Of the thirty members only eighteen were present. A cut-and-dried resolution was introduced calling for the support of the Chicago nominees and their platform.

As the towns were called the members of the committee would rise and vote for the resolution, saying that there was no disaffection for the ticket in their localities. All went well until Monroe was called, when Mr. Hulse, in a spirited speech, scored the free-silver men in a very severe manner. He said that in his town there was widespread disaffection, and that it was general throughout the county, and that it was useless for the gentlemen to conceal what was a matter of common knowledge.

The resolution finally passed by a vote of 12 to 6. Then it was resolved that it be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and given to the press. The Secretary declined to sign the resolution in any circumstances, and offered his resignation. The resignation was not accepted, and it was then moved that the resolution of indorsement be signed by the Chairman and given to the press as the work of the meeting. The county papers have refrained from all mention of the fight over the resolutions.

NEW CONNECTICUT CONVENTION.

Sound-Money Democrats to Meet at New-Haven, Aug. 12.

NEW-HAVEN, July 24.—An address to the sound-money Democrats of Connecticut, calling for a convention, is printed here to-day, and has been extensively signed by the sound-money Democrats of New-Haven.

The address says that the declarations of the Chicago platform are utterly opposed to the essential financial principles adopted unanimously by the Democratic State Convention, held at Hartford, June 10 last. The address then says:

We, therefore, call upon those Democrats who hold with us to the principles taught by the leaders of the party from Jefferson to Cleveland, to meet with us in convention at the Hyperion Theatre, New-Haven, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of taking such steps as may be necessary to preserve the ark of the Democratic covenant, and the honor, faith, and credit of the Nation.

The address is signed by Judge Lynde Harrison, William J. Mills, Chairman of the Democratic Town Committee, and others.

Kansas Will Send Delegates.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 24.—Judge Samuel Kimble of Manhattan declares that all Kansas Democrats are not for free silver and the Chicago platform and ticket, and proposes that the State should send delegates to the gold Democratic National Convention. He wrote letters some time ago to leading gold Democrats in all parts of the State, proposing that a conference be held in Topeka at an early day to arrange for a State convention. He says he has received favorable replies enough to insure the success of the plan, and that the date of the conference will be announced in a few days.

A Split at the Home of Boies.

WATERLOO, Iowa, July 24.—The Black Hawk County Democratic Convention here resulted in a split. The gold men were in the majority at a ratio of 28 to 35. After the split each faction held its own convention. The gold men indorsed President Cleveland's Administration, and asked for another National Convention. The silver men indorsed the Chicago platform and ticket. This is the county in which ex-Gov. Boies lives.

The Bergen County Democrat Bolts.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 24.—The Bergen County Democrat, one of the most influential and widely circulated Democratic papers in this part of the State, owned and edited by ex-Senator Henry D. Winton, has bolted the Chicago platform, and refuses to support the candidates of the Chicago Convention. Mr. Winton was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

FOR THE NATION'S CREDIT

DEPOSITS OF $17,245,000 IN GOLD BY NEW-YORK BANKS.

Several Institutions Which Have Made Pledges Subject to Directors' Approval Yet to be Heard From—Other Cities Active in the Movement—A Workingman Takes His Mite to the Sub-Treasury—Restricting Export.

Additional deposits of gold, aggregating $1,490,000, were made by the National banks of New-York at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. This makes a grand total of $17,245,000 thus far contributed by the New-York bankers to swell the Treasury gold reserve. Four or five banks are yet to be heard from. Their Presidents having pledged gold subject to the approval of the Directors, it will be necessary to await the action of the respective boards on Monday.

President Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank left this city for his Summer home, in Lenox, Mass., yesterday afternoon, well satisfied with the result of his week's work in aid of the Government's credit. He received a telegram in the forenoon from President Gage of the First National Bank in Chicago, saying that the banks of that city would deposit at least $2,000,000 in gold with the Sub-Treasury there before next Monday night.

Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant United States Treasurer, furnishes for publication the following complete list of the gold deposits made by the National banks of this city at the Sub-Treasury up to date:

City National Bank	$2,000,000
Hanover National Bank	1,500,000
Chemical National Bank	1,000,000
National Park Bank	1,000,000
Chase National Bank	750,000
Fourth National Bank	750,000
Importers and Traders' National Bank	750,000
American Exchange National Bank	500,000
Bank of New-York, National Banking Association	500,000
First National Bank	500,000
Bank of America	500,000
Manhattan Company	500,000
National Bank of the Republic	500,000
Third National Bank	500,000
United States Trust Company	500,000
Union Trust Company	500,000
Gallatin National Bank	400,000
Mechanics' National Bank	400,000
National Bank of Commerce	400,000
Merchants' National Bank	350,000
Corn Exchange Bank	300,000
Seaboard National Bank	300,000
Bank of the Metropolis	200,000
Chatham National Bank	200,000
Continental National Bank	200,000
Garfield National Bank	200,000
Lincoln National Bank	200,000
National Bank of North America	200,000
United States Bank	200,000
Merchants' Exchange National Bank	150,000
Germania Bank	100,000
Mercantile National Bank	100,000
National Shoe and Leather Bank	100,000
National Union Bank	100,000
Pacific Bank	100,000
Western National Bank	100,000
Sixth National Bank	75,000
National Citizens' Bank	50,000
Fifth National Bank	50,000
German-American Bank	50,000
Leather Manufacturers' National	50,000
Mechanics and Traders' National Bank	50,000
Nassau Bank	50,000
People's Bank	50,000
Phoenix Bank	50,000
Seventh National Bank	50,000
Tradesmen's National Bank	50,000
West Side Bank	50,000
Bank of the State of New-York	40,000
Oriental Bank	30,000
Total	$17,245,000

One of the interesting incidents of yesterday's deposits was the appearance at the Sub-Treasury of an Irish workingman with $820 in gold, which he said represented the savings of a lifetime. He came to this country from Ireland about fifteen years ago and had received and enjoyed the protection afforded by the laws of a free country. Having read in the newspapers that the Government was in need of gold he had been prompted by purely patriotic feelings to bring his little store, and he hoped that it might help with all the rest. He left the gold with the receiving teller of the Sub-Treasury and departed with its equivalent in legal tenders.

The Merchants' Bank of Canada withdrew $100,000 from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to the Dominion. In addition to this withdrawal $200,000 in gold was taken out by banks and individuals "not for export."

Another meeting of the special committee appointed by the foreign exchange bankers to devise measures to restrict the exportation of gold was held yesterday, and some progress was made in the formulation of a plan. In the meantime the rate of foreign exchange remains at a low figure and the agreement among the bankers to ship no gold continues in force.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Treasury gold reserve to-night is about $111,000,000. Withdrawals to-day were $312,500. Besides the $17,245,000 tendered by New-York banks, offers of gold have been accepted as follows: Chicago, $2,500,000; Philadelphia, $2,500,000; Boston, $1,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA DOES HER SHARE.

Banks and Trust Companies to Turn in $2,500,000.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Representatives of various banks and trust companies met at the Clearing House this morning and decided to create a fund of $2,500,000 in gold, which will be exchanged at the Sub-Treasury for legal-tender notes. The exchange will take place on Monday. The money raised far exceeds the sum expected, and when the sum was announced there was prolonged cheering by the members of the associations.

A resolution, unanimously adopted, was as follows:

Resolved, That this association hereby cordially approves the patriotic and intelligent movement to replenish the gold reserve of the United States in the present emergency by the deposit of gold coin in the Treasury by National banks and others, in exchange for United States legal-tender notes; thereby sustaining the credit of the Government and a sound currency, and it earnestly urges its members to make such deposits to the extent of their ability.

Fourteen banks were not represented at the meeting. It is therefore believed that when all are heard from the sum subscribed will be largely increased.

A BOY KILLED BY A RIFLE SHOT.

An Accidental Discharge Follows a Practical Joke.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 24.—William Henzey, seventeen years of age, of 2,006 Etting Street, died in the Cooper Hospital at midnight last night from the effects of a bullet wound in his forehead, inflicted by William Simonton, aged sixteen years, of Berlin, this county. Simonton has been arrested. The shooting is believed to have been accidental.

Young Henzey went to the home of the Simontons to spend his vacation, and took with him a twenty-two-calibre rifle and cartridges. Henzey, accompanied by Simonton and his sister, went to the outskirts of the town to gather huckleberries, and took the rifle. They became separated about 5 o'clock, Simonton and his sister strolling off with the rifle.

Later Henzey called to Simonton that he had found a good berry bush, and Simonton hurried toward it. Simonton raised the rifle, it is alleged, because he had been fooled, and while lowering it the rifle went off, the ball striking Henzey on the forehead. He fell, unconscious, and Simonton and his sister ran for assistance. Simonton completely broke down as Henzey was being removed. No ante-mortem statement was obtained.

PLATFORM OF THE POPULISTS.

The People's Party, assembled in National Convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the Republic, and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892.

We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preceding Administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its National life, as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour.

We realize that, while we have political independence, our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the Constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European moneychangers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our Legislatures and defeat the will of the people, and plutocracy has thereby been enthroned upon the ruins of democracy. To restore the Government intended by the fathers, and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs and independent of European control, by the adoption of the following declaration of principles:

The Money Plank.—1. We demand a National money, safe and sound, issued by the General Government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; a just, equitable, and efficient means of distribution, direct to the people, and through the lawful disbursements of the Government.

2. We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

3. We demand that the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business and population, and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production.

4. We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing debt made by the present Administration as unnecessary and without authority of law, and demand that no more bonds be issued, except by specific act of Congress.

5. We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

6. We demand that the Government, in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding Administrations for surrendering this option to the holders of Government obligations.

7. We demand a graduated income tax, to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation, and we regard the recent decision of the Supreme Court relative to the income-tax law as a misinterpretation of the Constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of Congress over the subject of taxation.

8. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Railroads and Telegraphs.—1. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the Government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people and on a non-partisan basis, to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which result in the impairment, if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizen, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually, in a manner consistent with sound public policy.

2. The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys, and the proceeds of grants of land to the Pacific railroads, should never be alienated, mortgaged, or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare, as provided by the laws organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing liens of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof by the debtor companies; and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the Government should purchase the same, if it becomes necessary to protect its interests therein, or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the Government should operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people, and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property, giving to all transportation interests equal privileges and equal rates for fares and freights.

3. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts, and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their intent and spirit.

4. The telegraph, like the Post Office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people.

The Public Lands.—1. True policy demands that the National and State legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home; and, therefore, the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs should, by lawful means, be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly, as well as alien ownership, should be prohibited.

2. We condemn the frauds by which the land-grant Pacific railroad companies have, through the connivance of the Interior Department, robbed multitudes of actual, bona-fide settlers of their homes, and miners of their claims, and we demand legislation by Congress which will enforce the exemption of mineral land from such grants after, as well as before, the patent.

3. We demand that bona-fide settlers on all public lands be granted free homes, as provided in the National homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

Direct Legislation.—We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, under proper Constitutional safeguards.

Elections by the People.—We demand the election of President, Vice President, and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

Sympathy for Cuba.—We tender to the patriotic people of the country our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great Republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is, and of right ought to be, a free and independent State.

Miscellaneous Declarations.—1. We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of the Territories as States.

2. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

3. In times of great industrial depression idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

4. The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling them by injunction should be prevented by proper legislation.

5. We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

6. Believing that the elective franchise and an untrammeled ballot are essential to government of, for, and by the people, the People's Party condemns the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some of the States as unrepublican and undemocratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several State Legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free, and fair ballot and an honest count.

7. While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands, and for the vindication of which its organization will be maintained, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign, upon which the present election will turn, is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question.

MRS. LEASE PLACED A MORTGAGE.

Not Paid, and the Wall Street Company Then Foreclosed.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease, the woman Populist leader of Kansas, has just had some personal experience with Western mortgages and Wall Street.

It was learned yesterday from Roland R. Conklin that she had borrowed money some time ago from the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company of 51 Wall Street. To secure the debt she gave a mortgage on her property in Wichita, Kan.

This was during the period of her maddest career in politics, when her law practice and other business was lost sight of for the ephemeral allurements of Populistic theories.

In the meanwhile the time for paying the mortgage was approaching. The company, when its loan fell due, tried to collect the amount. It could get nothing, and a short time ago foreclosed.

Killed Himself in Central Park.

A policeman in Central Park heard the report of a pistol yesterday afternoon near the East Drive, and on reaching the spot discovered that a man had shot himself through the right temple. The suicide was about forty years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, had gray eyes, and brown mustache, weighed 165 pounds, and was well-dressed. Three business cards were found in his pockets, one of which was of the Café Herald, 130 East Houston Street; another had the address of Jacob Branches, 844 First Avenue, and the third, the name of Mulhollan, 136 Adams Street. The body was sent to the Morgue.

Woman Killed by a Train.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., July 24.—Mrs. Samuel Stillwell of East Rockaway was killed by a Long Island Railroad train between Oceanside and East Rockaway last evening. Many think she committed suicide. She was noticed on the trestle, and an attempt was made to stop the train. The locomotive struck her, hurling her twenty feet. Coroner Coombes has charge of the body. She had lived alone since the death of her husband, and it is said that her mind was affected by his death.

Search for Buried Miners Given Up.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 24.—A number of mine experts made a thorough examination of the Twin Shaft to-day, and reported that a further search for the entombed men would not only be dangerous, but useless and ineffective. Notwithstanding this report, the Newton Coal Mining Company has decided to continue the search. On Thursday next a solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated in St. Mary's Catholic Church in Pittston for the repose of the souls of the victims of the disaster.

FOUR DROWNED FROM A ROWBOAT

Two Soldiers and Two Young Women Meet a Tragic Death in a River.

VANCOUVER, Washington, July 24.—Corp. Henry L. Edson of Company F, Fourteenth Infantry; Private Charles Morris, Miss Laura Guard, and Miss Emma Young, all of this city, were drowned while out on a boating excursion on the Washougal River, in this county, yesterday, near Fleming's Mill.

The river at that point is swift, and the boat was carried into an eddy and upset. All were thrown into the water and were drowned before assistance arrived.

Corp. Edson was a brother of Col. Edson, a prominent Seattle attorney.

Republican State Delegates.

TROY, N. Y., July 24.—The Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Rensselaer County last evening elected the following to the State Convention: C. Whitney Tillinghast, A. L. Payton, George Hart, T. Lee Benedict, and Charles S. Francis.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 24.—In the Third Assembly District of Onondaga County this afternoon the following delegates to the Republican State Convention were elected: Horace White, Jacob Amos, William Cowie, Hendrick S. Holden, Alva W. Palmer, and Michael W. Whelan.

In the Fourth Assembly District the following delegates were elected: Frank Hiscock, Francis Hendricks, Carroll E. Smith, Howard G. White, J. William Smith, and Leonard H. Groesbeck.

Escaped from a Sinking Dredge.

ISLIP, L. I., July 24.—The Vivian hydraulic dredge, which has been filling in about seventy-five acres of marshy land on Great South Bay owned by H. O. Havemeyer, the sugar king, sank to-day in 18 feet of water in the bay. The accident was caused by a break in the discharge pipe. There were on board at the time of the accident Engineer Gusterson, Fireman Mitchell, and another fireman, whose name could not be learned. They had a narrow escape. The dredge cannot be raised for at least a week. She is worth several thousand dollars.

Gov. Morton Invited to a Fair.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., July 24.—The Hon. Frederick C. Schraub, ex-Commissioner of Agriculture, and Theodore H. Coleman, prominently connected with the State fair, were here to-day to invite Gov. Morton to the State Fair in Syracuse Aug. 31 to Sept. 5. The Governor stated that he would give a decided answer on Monday next. Mr. Schraub, before leaving here, stated that the Governor appeared to be in excellent health and spirits, and he was confident that he would decide to visit the fair.

HIT GOV. EVANS IN THE FACE.

He Struck Back and Drew Blood from Judge Earle's Eye.

FLORENCE, S. C., July 24.—Six or seven candidates for State offices spoke from the same platform in the Court House here to-day, as is a custom in political campaigns in South Carolina. Gov. Evans alluded to Judge Joseph H. Earle of the Circuit Court, who is a candidate for the United States Senate, as "a fice with his tail cut."

Judge Earle pushed his way forward from among the crowd and stepped on the platform. The Governor had paused in his speech as he saw Earle coming toward him. The packed court room was silent. Earle struck at the Governor as soon as he got within reaching distance, and landed lightly on the face. Evans countered and the blow broke the flesh under the Judge's right eye.

The Chairman and several other persons on the platform jumped up and crowded in between the Judge and the Governor. The auditors were in an uproar. Cries and oaths were heard in all parts of the room. Pistols were drawn by adherents of both men and held ready for use. The assembly slowly quieted down. The Governor did not resume his speech. One of his cheeks was slightly discolored and drops of blood exuded from the break under Judge Earle's eye.

Mr. Duncan spoke next, deriding Gov. Evans.

There was a lively passage at arms between Gens. Watts and Richbourg, candidates for Adjutant General, the latter telling Watts finally that he would hold him personally responsible for what he had said.

CLOUDBURST TAKES MANY LIVES.

Golden, Col., Partly Destroyed and Great Damage Done.

DENVER, July 24.—A cloudburst struck the town of Golden, twelve miles north of this city, shortly after 6 o'clock to-night and deluged the place with water. The bridge across Clear Creek, at Fourth Street, was carried away. There were eight or ten persons on it at the time, and it is believed all are lost. Others living on the opposite side of the creek were carried away by the flood, and it is thought were drowned. The telegraph wires are down and the only communication is by telephone. Rescuers are now at work searching for the bodies.

A number of dwellings have been completely swept away, and the water at a late hour to-night is still several feet deep in the streets bordering on the creek. The town is in total darkness, and it is with the greatest difficulty that the Fire Department, assisted by scores of citizens, is enabled to search the submerged district.

At 10:30 P. M. it is impossible to say what the loss will mean in either property or life. A man has just arrived from Golden with the report that the loss of life will probably reach twenty. So far the only bodies recovered are those of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Johnson, an aged couple who lived in Clark's Addition, up Tucker Gulch, and which is yet entirely under water. Two men who were seen struggling in the water were carried down stream, where they succeeded in catching limbs of trees and dragging themselves to the shore.

The only bridge left standing between the two parts of the town is the avenue bridge, and that is in such a dangerous condition that it cannot be used.

The town is full of scenes of wretchedness and misery, and hours will be necessary to tell the full extent of the horror.

Reports were received at the Union Station to-night of extensive floods on the Rio Grande, between Pueblo and Trinidad, and on the Gulf, between Pueblo and Colorado Springs. Cloudbursts caused the damage. At Franceville Junction, below Colorado Springs, 600 feet of the Gulf tracks and the telephone wires are completely washed away. Trains much behind time are being run over the Santa Fé.

A Party Caught in a Cloudburst.

DENVER, July 24.—Twenty-five Summer tourists encamped near Morrison, Col., twenty miles from Denver, were caught in a cloudburst this evening.

BANK CASHIER TAKES HIS LIFE.

O. C. Gifford of Merchants' Bank of Canada Shoots Himself.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., July 24.—Oswald C. Gifford, cashier of the New-York branch of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, 52 William Street, New-York City, shot himself yesterday morning in the woods near this place. His body was found at noon to-day.

The revolver which was used was beside him. The bullet entered the right temple and apparently caused almost instant death.

Mr. Gifford had lived here with his wife and three children. He had shown signs of mental derangement for some time, and it is supposed that he was temporarily insane when he shot himself. His home life was pleasant and his accounts at the bank are said to be all right.

The body was found near Swan Hill, a picnic resort, by a train hand who had been at work on a shifting engine and who during a temporary lay-over wandered into the woods to pick berries.

Justice Tobias Grace, who is Acting Coroner, was summoned and viewed the body. He gave a permit for its removal.

Mr. and Mrs. Gifford have held prominent places in society here for six years. The deceased was forty years of age.

William Gray of 415 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, one of the agents for the Canadian bank, said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night that he had just heard of Mr. Gifford's suicide, but did not think it could be owing to a defalcation, as the bank's system was so strict and the amount of cash handled so small that no sum of any importance could be made away with.

HE JUMPED TO THE SIDEWALK.

A Baker Out of Work Kills Himself—Wife Too Poor to Bury Him.

Herman Blinke, a baker, committed suicide last evening by jumping out of the fifth story window of the tenement house 303 East One Hundred and Fifth Street to the sidewalk. He was instantly killed.

He was dispossessed from two rooms he had on the fifth floor a week ago, and his furniture was put into the street. Mrs. Kaudemine, who lived on the fifth floor, tried to provide for Mrs. Blinke and her sixteen-months-old child, and Blinke went hungry.

When his wife started out for work yesterday he told her that "if things did not become brighter he would kill himself before night." Mrs. Blinke asked him what would become of her, and he replied:

"You can get along better without me. People will help you easier than me. I am no more good in this world, for I cannot get work."

Mrs. Blinke learned of the death of her husband when she came from work. With her babe and Mrs. Kaudemine she went to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station, and said she was too poor to bury her husband.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Two men have during the past month secured considerable advertising at New-Haven for an almanac, falsely representing themselves as agents for the New-Haven Press Club. They have left town and failed to pay for a considerable portion of an issue of 5,000 copies of the "book."

—Draper Hall of Abbott Female Academy in Lawrence, Mass., was badly damaged by fire yesterday. Loss, $15,000. The chief damage was to the hospital and drawing rooms. The fire department flooded the building with water.

—The steamer Comal, Sam Risk, Master, bound from Galveston to Key West, ran ashore yesterday afternoon about seven miles southwest of her destination. Wreckers have gone to her assistance.

WATSON IS SELECTED

Populists Nominate Him for Vice President.

BRYAN OUT OF THE RACE

Refuses to Accept an Indorsement from the Convention.

COULDN'T RUN WITHOUT SEWALL

The Candidate for Second Place Chosen Before the Head of the Ticket.

THE DELEGATES A DISORDERLY MOB

Hours Devoted to Speeches Seconding Candidates—The Hall Left in Darkness.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—The Populists Convention has nominated Thomas E. Watson of Georgia for Vice President.

Whom it will nominate for President it is impossible to say. It will not be Bryan, for Bryan sent word this evening that he would not accept the nomination of the convention if it should fail to nominate Sewall for second place.

Senator Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, who has been in the city for the past week laboring to secure the indorsement of the full Chicago ticket, has frowned upon the proposition to "split" the Populist ticket, and has been charged with having told the leaders that they must nominate Bryan and Sewall or do nothing at all.

It had been evident to Senator Jones for the past forty-eight hours that he could not wean over the men who had been so bitter in their antagonism to Mr. Sewall on account of his identification with a National bank, against which system the platform adopted this afternoon inveighs.

As soon as the convention decided to nominate the Vice President first, Senator Jones telegraphed Mr. Bryan at his home in Lincoln, Neb., as follows:

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—The Populists have decided to nominate the Vice President first. If it is not Sewall, what shall we do? I favor your declination in that event.

JAMES K. JONES.

Mr. Bryan certainly did not hesitate long in determining the character of his reply. Senator Jones, within sixteen minutes after he sent his message, had the following reply handed to him in his room at the Planters' Hotel:

LINCOLN, Neb., July 24.—I agree with you fully. If Sewall is not nominated have my name withdrawn.

W. J. BRYAN.

Senator Jones made no secret of the receipt of this telegram, which probably means much for the Populists now assembled in a convention the length of which has already become irksome to many of the delegates. The message was shown to a number of the Senator's personal friends, and was then sent to the convention hall to be read at the right time.

To a reporter Senator Jones said it was manifestly impossible for Mr. Bryan to accept a nomination from the Populists upon a ticket which repudiated his associate. There was nothing left for him to do but to withdraw, and as soon as the convention had carried out its fixed purpose, to reject Sewall, he said, the Populists would be enlightened as to Mr. Bryan's course. Further than this Chairman Jones did not care to talk to-night.

The nomination of Watson was made shortly after midnight. The convention had then been in continuous session for more than six hours.

The night session was the most turbulent and disorderly that even this disorderly convention has yet seen. Everybody wanted to speak, and everybody else seemed to desire to prevent him from doing so. Every suggestion looking to stemming the tide of oratory was hooted down, and during the long, weary hours the spouting continued.

Senator Stewart and other Bryanites made a desperate effort to secure an indorsement for Sewall, but without avail. The delegates disliked Sewall because he was rich and a banker. They wouldn't follow him, even to secure the triumph of the alleged principle which they profess to hold so dear.

The nomination of Watson was made on the first ballot. The roll call did not show a majority for him, for several States had been passed and several others had divided their votes.

But he had a tremendous lead, and as soon as the roll call had been completed States began to change, and in a moment the convention had stampeded to the Georgian and his nomination was assured.

A bit of genuine Populistic spectacularism was indulged in. The lights were turned off, and for a few minutes the hall was in darkness. A motion to make the nomination unanimous was adopted. At

16 to 1 the lights were turned on, and the announcement of Watson's nomination was made.

After this performance the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock Saturday.

Before the convention adjourned the purport of the message from Mr. Bryan became known among the leaders. Gov. Stone of Missouri, Gen. J. B. Weaver and Mr. Patterson of Denver held a conference, but without result. Subsequently Gov. Stone said he did not believe Mr. Bryan's name would be presented to the convention. He could not see how Mr. Bryan could ever consider a nomination after the action of the convention in nominating Mr. Watson for Vice President.

The leaders of the Populists are all at sea, but among those who have been contending for Sewall's nomination the telegram brings a ray of hope, for they believe it will force the convention to reconsider its action and indorse the straight Democratic ticket. There, however, appears to be no probability of this being done.

SUSPICIOUS, UNGOVERNABLE MOB

The Convention in Disorder from the Beginning to the End of the Session —All Manner of Vagaries Aired.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 24.—The incapacity for business that has characterized all the former sessions of the convention was displayed again to-day. From the beginning, at 10 o'clock, right through the session, wrangling between the Chair and the delegates and among the delegates themselves, and constant exhibitions of childishness and crankiness interrupted the course of business and served to prolong the already needlessly long performance. There evidently were about 1,400 delegates resolved to make individual records, and each one of them was determined to be heard as many times as possible. The business taken up favored talk. It was the report of the Committee on Rules, a matter usually disposed of in conventions that are not "queer" in a few moments. Instead of getting rid of it hastily, the convention palavered over it for five hours.

Again the "middle-of-the-road" men were fighting. The majority of the Committee on Rules proposed several things objectionable to the majority of the convention. The chief demand from the minority was that in selecting candidates the Vice President be named first. The Bryan men, who approve the terms of the bargain proposed by Chairman Jones of the Bryan National Committee, preferred to go on in the usual way, selecting the President first. But the "middle-of-the-road" men would not trust to implied assurances that Sewall would not be forced upon them. They were outspoken in their lack of confidence in their fellows.

Some of the incidents of the long fight were strange enough. Democrats who are asked to fall into line with the men who indulged in these freaks will wonder that Chairman Jones and his party have met them with candidate and platform. The "Repeater," Worsley of Wisconsin, a man with a big voice and little good sense, repeated many amendments from the platform, and dropped into idiotic speechmaking. A speaker to one proposition stopped in his speech to turn around and shake hands with Mrs. Lease, whom he saw for the first time on the stage.

A Conflict of Crankisms.

Ignatius Donnelly, a man with many wheels in his head and infinite taste for discussion, promised to support Bryan, but not "a National President," and renewed a turmoil that never ceased. Over and over again the audience was hushed to listen to an announcement that the conference committee to dicker with the silver party would meet in "ladies' auditorium," at the Linden House, which meant the ladies' ordinary of the Lindell House.

"Cyclone" Davis, who has been much talked about, was heard. He is tall and gaunt and rather melancholy in appearance, without the black sombrero. He speaks with the tremulous, affecting manner of the camp-meeting exhorter, and has a good deal to say about the brotherhood of man and the infernal Democratic Party. He does not reason. His metaphores are mixed, horribly and the argument and the power must be personal. It certainly is not in what he says. But he infused into the already suspicious body increased distrust of the majority of last night.

Patterson of Colorado, who in 1892 at Calcago offered a free-silver plank which the Democratic Convention rejected, and who since has become a Populist, tired the cranky convention thoroughly by much mouthing in favor of the report of the Bryan men. While protesting against the "birds of evil omen" cant he had heard singing to the convention, he became gloomy himself and provoked general rage by asserting that Bryan would be offended if the Populist Convention did not nominate Sewall as well as himself.

Plowman, a South Dakota man, put the proposition of the minority this way: "Do you want to make a tail first and see how the dog will bark, or make the dog and see how it will wag the tail?"

Wearisome and constant was the flood of points of order.

E. G. Brown of Massachusetts was introduced between storms of confusion, but the convention did not care about him. The previous question was ordered, but it did not stop debate. Motion after motion was made and overruled, but the previous question was ordered again while the convention was already operating under the previous question.

Difficult to Reach a Vote.

It seemed as if a vote would never be taken, but it was. A delegate told the delegates that they were "acting like children," which was not quite accurate, but they certainly were perplexing the police, who kept watch for disturbances at all times. The roll call was precipitated by Crandell of New-Jersey, a delegate who had nothing whatever to say, and managed to get the stage to prove it. He was not a rarity. Few of the delegates had anything worth much to say. They were generally as talkative as negro politicians in the District of Columbia, and talked to as little purpose.

The roll call completed, some of the delegates suspected trickery again, and it was revised slowly and painfully. The result was close. North Carolina yielding to the fear that the Bryan men would trick them, and failing to get a pledge that Sewall would not be thrust upon the Populists, gave 95 votes to the minority report, and the minority proposition to name the Vice President first was adopted by the vote of 615 to 785.

The convention grew more and more cranky and disorderly during the afternoon, and the condition at 4 o'clock was so turbulent that the intervention of the police was necessary to preserve the peace. After Gen. Weaver had read the platform and several gentlemen had struggled to the stage to insist upon amendments, a wild-eyed man named Vallette, a delegate from Rhode Island, managed to have read a proposed amendment. It turned out to be the Declaration of Independence. Even a hobo convention could not stand that. It was laughed down, and then referred to the Committee on Platform.

Vallette, the proposer of it, a dark-skinned railroad laborer, without a collar, became angry. He disputed with Chairman Allen the rightfulness of his ruling. He would not leave the platform. The Sergeant at Arms could not persuade him to take his seat. The police were summoned. A crush and profound sensation followed, the whole convention rising to its feet and all business coming to a standstill.

The platform was read two or three times before the convention was ready to vote upon it. The feeling of suspicion that appeared to be entertained by all the delegates lest some trick should be practiced upon them cropped out strongly here, although it never had been absent at any stage of the convention. The crazy people who fancy that some one is always sneaking paris green into their chowder or needles into their hash are not more suspicious than this body of 1,400 more or less "touched" would-be rulers of the country.

Weaver in Favor.

There was unusual confidence in Gen. Weaver, for he was listened to as he read the long platform advocating confiscation of railroads by the Government, inflation, no bonds, repudiation of contracts, prohibition of contracts in gold, free silver, abolition of National banks, and other Populist notions.

Coxey, with his good roads and non-interest paying bonds, was not a hit. The "Commonwealers" of the convention, who looked a good deal like the army that marched into Washington, did not support him, nor did they care much for Robert Schilling's universal suffrage plank and the proposition that the people should take any monopoly as soon as it appeared to be a good thing.

After repeated refusals to take a recess or adjourn, the convention, proceeding in its illogical and crazy way, refused to consider the minority report, and, having done that, rejected all the amendments proposed to be made to the report. It did not appear to anybody that it would have been embarrassing if an amendment had been adopted under the circumstances.

An attempt was made at 4:30 to call the roll of States for the nomination for Vice President. Alabama had been called, and Bauman, the Republican Populist, had begun to speak, when hunger and the strain of prolonged excitement, together with the arbitrary ruling of Chairman Allen, secured a recess until 6 o'clock.

A NIGHT OF TURMOIL.

Nominating and Seconding Speeches Consume Many Hours.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Chairman Allen rapped for order at 6:30 o'clock. The delegates were not all in the hall, and some of them were sleeping in chairs at their hotels, worn out with late hours in and out of the convention hall.

Calling to order and going on, however, are two different things. The spirit of disorder was still abroad. Amid irrepressible conversation, which the Sergeants at Arms could not control, and entirely out of order, the convention abandoned the roll call it had begun at the afternoon session, and was compelled by the Chairman to listen to a report on the proceedings of the silver convention that had just adjourned. There was some justifiable opposition to the dreary recital, but Chairman Allen, oblivious to everything except his programme, lorded it over the delegates, and Stewart's platform was read by a black-muzzled man with a hoarse voice. Hoarseness, by the way, is a common trouble with the convention, and there was a chorus of hoarse voices, some of them angry, when the passages were read announcing that Bryan and Sewall had been indorsed unanimously by the silver convention.

The task of nominating a Vice President, at length was taken up. The convention agreed upon a plan of presentation only after a wrangle, even the Chair descending to dispute with the delegates. Stupidity and suspicion were manifested all over the hall. No proposition was accepted without question. Worsley, "the Wisconsin foghorn," had to be brought into use to enable the men "out on the prairie" and the right to hear motions made by the Chair. "Col." Bauman, a Republican-Populist from Alabama, who had made an effort to speak at the close of the afternoon session, reappeared in his un-Populistic fine clothes, and, without saying anything about his intimacy with "Chris" Magee or telling anything about Republican "boodle" in Alabama, suggested that Sewell, if he was patriotic, would refuse in favor of the Populist candidate, which he believed Sewall would do. He nominated Henry C. Skinner of North Carolina, Marion Butler's Southern candidate.

Watson Is Praised.

Congressman Howard's nomination of Thomas E. Watson was a bouquet of rhetorical flowers for a man equal to Bryan or anybody else; not very fragrant, but strong flavored. General Master Workman Sovereign of the Order of the Knights of Labor, in a terrific assault on Lombard Street and combined capital, seconded Watson's nomination, speaking in glowing praise of the unspeakable "Tom's" hitherto unheard-of ability as a journalist, martyr, and statesman.

Lafe Pence, late of Colorado, now of New-York, was trotted out through Colorado to give him an opportunity to nominate Sewall. He felt that his nomination was poison to the convention, and he admitted it. Adopting the tactics of Senator Jones, he threatened defeat as the penalty of failure to name Sewall, and strenuously compared Bryan with Lincoln, and Sewall with Hamlin, to arouse the interest and approval of the delegates. He was candid enough to say that he would prefer a ticket with Watson and Bryan to that named at Chicago, but he feared it would elect McKinley. It would not bring any Electoral votes. Sewall's wealth was referred to temptingly, his connection with a National bank was excused, and the suggestion that a preference for others was inspired by a desire to be Cabinet officers or Ambassadors was greeted with cries of "Shame!"

Murphy of Georgia, the reporters' friend, told the convention a good deal about himself and demanded "Tom" Watson for Vice President in a most vociferous and egotistic speech. Stockwell of Indiana, who had left his voice outside, growled out a second for Watson. "Calamity" Weller of Iowa, also without his voice, brought out Burkitt of Mississippi. His speech lulled the convention, and Calhoun of Iowa used up five minutes in protesting against Sewall's nomination.

Sewall's Wealth a Drawback.

The flow of oratory was copious. Ex-Congressman Harris of Kansas bragged of the partial conversion of the Democrats to Populism, and seconded Sewall, for which he was hooted, and was greeted with jeers when he suggested that it is not to Sewall's discredit that he is a millionaire. He went off the platform amid derisive shouts. Another Kansas man insisted that, as the Democratic Party had come to the Populists with terms, needing the votes of Populists in their business, they should take down Sewall and take the candidate of the Populists for Vice President.

Burnham of Tennessee was convinced that Sewall's wealth, manners, and association with bankers made him objectionable, and that "Billy" Bryan knew it. He named Nimms of Tennessee, spelled out his name, and described him as an exact counterpart of Bryan. Miller of Illinois declared for disunion of the money bags of the East and the mortgagors of the West, and seconded Nimms's nomination.

While Gundy, a man from Louisiana, was seconding Watson's nomination "Silver Dick" Bland was escorted to the platform. The Louisiana orator kicked up a fuss for Watson by declaring that if the Democrats would take him the party would have more brains than it ever had had before.

Prof. Bateman of Maine solemnly protested against the nomination of Sewall, and the convention applauded him to the echo. He robbed Sewall of all the attributes of Populisity that had commended him to the Bryan convention, declared him to be no greenbacker, an enemy of unredeemable money, an enemy of Populism, an oppressor of labor, unworthy to be named, as Peace had named him, with Peter Cooper; unfit to be the candidate of Populists, a dangerous man to touch. Mann Page of Virginia was his candidate.

THE CONVENTION ADOPTS RULES

Middle-of-the-Road Men Insist that the Tail of the Ticket Shall Be Named First.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The convention was called to order by Senator Allen, permanent Chairman, at 10:05 o'clock. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Williams of the Union Methodist Church of St. Louis.

A gavel constructed in the State of Ohio out of forty-eight different kinds of timber was presented to the Chairman by Delegate Denoe of Ohio as a "middle-of-the-road" gavel, and it was accepted by the Chairman.

While this presentation ceremony was going on a couple of fantastically attired individuals ascended the platform. They were dressed to represent the characters of "Uncle Sam" and "Columbia."

"Uncle Sam" was represented by a pretty well known Staten Islander named Lloyd, and "Columbia" was the "sweet singer of Arkansas" who yesterday entertained the convention with a song, Mrs. Pennington by name. The two were introduced to the convention by the Chairman as a "couple of important characters." They made their bow to the audience and "the sweet singer of Arkansas" immediately broke out into a song composed for the occasion, and sung to an air something betweeu "Auld Lang Syne" and "John Anderson, My Jo, John."

When this performance was at end the States were called for the appointment of a delegate to act on the Conference Committee with the Silver Convention. When the State of Texas was reached the spokesman of the delegation declared indignantly that Texas had no name to present for such a committee.

A Picturesque Debate Begun.

The report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, which was made last night, was taken up for action. The majority report had been read last night. The minority report was now read. The point of it was that a nomination for Vice President should be made prior to nominations for President.

The majority report was explained by Delegate Pomeroy of New-Jersey, a member of the Committee on Rules. There were but three points of difference, he said, between the majority and minority, the principal one being a reversal of the order of nominations for President and Vice President. One of the rules recommended was that nominating speeches should be limited to twenty minutes and the seconding speeches to ten minutes. Another rule which was recommended unanimously was that where there were vacancies in delegations the votes of the delegates present should be counted pro rata to the whole number to which the State was entitled, so if a State was entitled to twelve votes and there were only ten delegates present, each of them should cast one and two-tenths votes.

An explanation was given also as to the proposition for the selection of a Chairman to the National Committee, but the plan did not satisfy Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, who said in indignant tones that it seemed as if little would be left of the People's Party after this convention should get through its work, except its National organization, and he did not wish to see that National organization put into the hands of the Democrats, as it would be under the proposed rule. While he was ready to support Mr. Bryan if he should be the choice of the convention, he was not in favor of permitting a Democrat, Mr. Bryan, to select the National Chairman; he did not want a Democrat to become the head of the Populist National Committee.

"After the fanaticism and folly of this hour have passed away," Mr. Donnelly continued, "we want to recloth the skeleton of the party with flesh, and if we adopt this proposition I do not see that we can do it. Therefore I am in favor of an amendment to the proposed rule which will place the selection of the Chairman of the National Committee in the hands of the Committee itself."

W. L. Green of Nebraska took exceptions to Mr. Donnelly's statement that only the skeleton of the Populist Party would be left after the convention had adjourned. Mr. Green's remarks assumed a still more aggressive phase as he proceeded, and considerable confusion and frequent interruptions by the anti-Bryan men resulted.

Calls for an Olive Branch.

Mr. Howard of Alabama scouted the imputation that the convention was not competent to make its own choice of Chairman, and he also insisted that that portion of the rules which sent all resolutions to the Committee on Resolutions was gag law, and ought to be voted down in a Populist Convention. He further asked the convention to hold out the olive branch to the South by adopting the minority report, and nominate a middle-of-the-road man for Vice President.

"This done," he said, "and we will be in a position to treat with you."

A delegate rose to a question of privilege and protested with great vehemence against the unwarranted interference of officials of the convention with the delegates who rose to address it. He intimated that these subordinates were acting in the Bryan interests. The Chairman ruled that there was no question of privilege presented, and when another delegate arose, directed the officers to make the delegate take his seat.

M. K. Gerry Brown of Massachusetts came to the stand and made a short conciliatory speech, recommending the adoption of the minority report, to proceed to the nomination of Vice President before the nomination of President. The minority, representing twenty-three States, he said, asked of the majority that little concession, and he hoped it would be made. He asked for a poll of the States. The Chair ruled that Mr. Brown's motion was out of order until the previous motion to take up the report by sections should be disposed of.

George Abbott of Nebraska disclosed the purpose of the movement to proceed to the selection of a Vice President by a brief speech, which was received with tumultuous applause. He said:

The men who want you to vote for Vice President first do so because they think we will not give them the Vice Presidency after they have nominated Bryan. Now I come from Nebraska, and I say to you I will fight any proposition to make Sewall Vice President. [Loud cheers.] Let us go ahead and nominate Bryan in good faith, and I will guarantee you will have a Vice President from the South.

"Cyclone" Davis of Texas made an earnest appeal for the minority report.

Stirs Up a Hornet's Nest.

Delegate Patterson of Colorado spoke earnestly in favor of ratifying Bryan for President and Sewall for Vice President. The name of Bryan was greeted with applause and the name of Sewall with shouts of disapproval. Patterson said there were those who saw in the auspicious opening of the convention a great hope for the future, a lifting of heavy burdens from the shoulders of the people, and that hope would be realized by the election of the ticket nominated at Chicago with Bryan at its head [loud cheers] and with Sewall at the foot.

There were shouts of dissent which interrupted the speech for some time but Patterson was not easily suppressed, and soon got a further hearing, in which he said:

I believe that if the ticket is divided, if Bryan is named for the President and somebody other than Sewall for Vice President, it will inevitably lead to confusion and recrimination. [Shouts of "No!" "No!" "Sit down!" "Sit down!"]

Mr. Patterson got out another sentence or two:

It would be declared a case of traffic and barter. How would the people look upon any attempt to force Mr. Sewall out of the race?

Here was another outbreak of dissent to Mr. Patterson's speech, and points of order were made against it which were promptly overruled by the Chair, who also directed the Captain of police to station officers in the gallery from which some of the interruptions came and to arrest offenders.

Resuming, Mr. Patterson said:

How will the people of this country regard Mr. Bryan if he accepts at the hands of this body a nomination which discards his companion on the ticket? I give it as my deliberate opinion that, as an honorable man, as one pledged to stand by his companion, he cannot with honor and decency give countenance to any action which separates him from the candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Better nominate a straight middle-of-the-road ticket than divide the two candidates one from the other. If there should be a straight middle-of-the-road ticket nominated, then all is plain. There can be then no misconception, either as to the action of the convention or as to the action of the National Committee. But if you divide the ticket, then from the hour when this convention adjourns all is doubt; all is uncertainty; all is recrimination; all is acrimony; and the gold press of this country will believe that it has by this method achieved the substantial victory for which it has been contending.

Now, gentlemen, let us proceed in the regular way. I believe that as this situation is considered, as results are canvassed, the conviction will come home to you that the position which I take is the sound and patriotic one and ought to be followed by this convention. [Shouts of dissent and opposition.]

Loud Cries of "Question."

Loud cries of "Question!" were raised when Mr. Patterson at last resumed his seat.

Jerry Simpson, taking the stand, said he once more would hold out the right hand of friendship to the South.

"If you will go ahead," he said, "in a regular way and nominate a man for President, I will pledge you the ninety-two votes of Kansas as for your candidate for Vice President." [Cheers.]

A delegate from Kansas, rising in the body of the hall, declared that Mr. Simpson was not authorized to speak for him.

"Very well," rejoined Mr. Simpson, "ninety-one votes from Kansas; one goes astray." [Laughter and applause.]

A delegate from Maine wished to answer Mr. Patterson, but the previous question was demanded and the Chair pronounced it to be carried, and declared all further debate to be cut off. Nevertheless, Gerry Brown of Massachusetts and ex-Gov. Gibbs of Texas were permitted to address the convention, both in favor of nominating the Vice President and selecting a Southern Populist for the office.

When that portion of the rules was reached which provided for a reversal of the order of nominating President and Vice President "Cyclone" Davis took the stand and said he believed he could now point the way to a haven of peace. He had received pledges from the States of Nevada and Illinois, in addition to the States of Kansas and Nebraska, that if the convention proceeded in regular order they would sustain the middle-of-the-road candidate for Vice President. He, for his part, was willing to trust their good faith and to withdraw all obstruction. A delegate from Minnesota added to these pledges the almost unanimous support of Minnesota's fifty-three delegates.

But the convention was not in the humor to accept the olive branch of peace. Fifty men addressed the Chair at once, and when the Chairman declared that the previous question had been ordered Mr. Crandall of New-Jersey advanced to the platform, and, shaking his fist, said he was a delegate and he proposed to be heard. He was howled down notwithstanding.

Snub for Jerry Simpson.

Jerry Simpson, from the body of the hall, inquired whether Mr. Gibbs would pledge the 103 votes of Texas for this purpose in the same way as he had pledged the votes of Kansas. Mr. Gibbs replied:

There are some men who can pledge the vote of a delegation without consulting them, but we are not that kind of men. [Laughter.]

Mr. Gibbs went on to say that notwithstanding all the reports of the death of the Populist Party he believed it had more lives than a cat, and that not one nomination or a dozen nominations could kill it. He, for one, was ready to take his medicine when the time should come, but he wanted it according to a regular formula.

More protests came from the body of the delegates against so much talk, and then the Chairman proceeded to state the pending motions, and ruled that the first question was whether the majority report should be adopted so far as it was not inconsistent with the minority report.

Much amusement was caused by the "repeating act," which was put into execution yesterday, and was continued to-day with a slight variation.

The question was put on the adoption of the majority report so far as it did not conflict with the minority report, and it was adopted.

Much time was spent over the details of the rules, many amendments having been offered to them with more or less discussion and the usual degree of confusion. The dullness of these proceedings was brightened up by another little speech from the Wisconsin delegate who performs the functions of a "repeater." He mounted his chair, signaled for silence and attention, and announced a meeting of ladies at the Lindell Hotel at 4 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of organizing a "Woman's National Silver League."

"Now, hold on," he continued, as he was interrupted with laughter, "be still a minute; just hark. [Shouts of laughter.] You people who have been complimenting me on my voice, if you wish to do me credit and honor, send your wives to that meeting. Send all the women there, and let these women and all the rest of the women of the country join the one who has sent this here notice. Send them to help organize this Woman's National Silver League to educate the people and to send the women along for free silver."

This neat little harangue from the "repeater" was much enjoyed, and was applauded on all sides to his great delight.

Mr. Washburn of Massachusetts was called to the chair to relieve Senator Allen.

Bryan Will Not Name the Chairman.

The convention by an almost unanimous vote decided to leave the selection of the Chairman of the National Committee to the committee itself, instead of confiding the selection of the Chairman to the Presidential nominee.

The roll of States was called on the question of substituting the minority report, giving precedence to the Vice Presidential nomination, for the majority report to proceed to ballot for President first and Vice President next.

Mr. Skinner of North Carolina, who had cast eighty-five of that State's vote for the majority report, announced that he would change that vote unless good faith was to be observed, and a Southern Vice President nominated.

A scene of great confusion ensued which delayed the proceedings for some time. An informal count showed the vote to be: For the minority report, 730; for the majority report, 765.

Before the result was announced, Mr. Skinner changed the vote of North Carolina, casting the whole 95 votes for the minority report, which was thus adopted, the official total being: For the minority, 785; for the majority, 615. The report, as thus amended, was declared adopted.

The Platform Reported.

The Chair announced that the Committee on Resolutions had prepared a report, but the minority members, who wished to sign a minority report, requested time for this purpose.

Gen. Weaver of Iowa, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions and Platform, took the stand at 3:05 to read the platform and resolutions which had been agreed to, he said, with great unanimity, but not with entire unanimity, as minority reports would be presented by Mr. Kearby of Texas and Mr. Coxey of Ohio. He read the platform and resolutions. (For text of platform see first page of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.)

There was little applause given to any of the various declarations of the platform. The one in favor of recognizing Cuban independence was most appreciated, and after it, in point of popularity, came the one in favor of the initiative and referendum.

J. S. Coxey of Ohio, as representing the minority of the Committee on Platform, read other propositions to be added to the platform. Among the subjects referred to were non-interest-bearing Chicago, good roads, extension of suffrage to women, and the ownership and control by the Government of every industry necessary to the welfare of the community.

At the close of some delegates the financial plank of the platform was read again, and it was explained that the various propositions in the minority report were intended as supplementary to the majority report.

Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota took exceptions to this phrase in the platform, as to land—"Private land monopoly, as well as alien ownership, shall be prohibited." Their enemies would say, Mr. Donnelly remarked, that that was a system under which all property was to be put in the hands of the Government. On such a proposition, the People's Party would be defeated overwhelmingly. He suggested that the phrase should be accompanied by the words: "Subject to the right of every human being to a home in the land." [Cries of "Good!"]

Mr. Kearby of Texas, on the part of the minority, stated an objection to the platform to be that it was too elaborate and too much like the one adopted at Chicago. He presented a substitute platform, which Senator Allen read to the convention.

Seized by the Police.

A minority report by one member of the committee was presented by F. Vallette of Rhode Island. It was read, the opening paragraphs being a paraphrase of the Declaration of Independence.

As soon as the delegates "caught on to it" they broke out into derisive shouts and laughter and cries of "Thomas Jefferson." The convention grew impatient as the reading of the paper continued, and there was a motion made and carried to refer the "Declaration of Independence" to the Committee on Platform, with a derisive suggestion that its author have leave to print it.

He author, however, became quite angry at the treatment accorded, and made such an indignant and extravagant protest on the platform that the Chairman ordered his removal by force.

Three uniformed policemen laid hold of Mr. Vallette and had to use force to remove him, as he resisted with all his might. Some of the Deputy Sergeants at Arms interposed to prevent violence being done to a delegate, and there was a scene of uproar and excitement on the stands and in the body of the hall, in the midst of which shouts were heard: "Take him to Rhode Island."

Finally the efforts of the convention officers were successful, and Mr. Vallette was rescued out of the hands of the police officers, and escorted back to his seat, and thus peace was restored once more.

The question was then put and the platform reported by the majority of the Committee on Rules was agreed to and all the amendments were laid on the table.

Several motions to take a recess until evening were made and voted down; a remonstrance on the part of the Conference Committee against proceeding with nominations until a report should be received from that committee was treated with disdain, and a motion to call the States for nominations for Vice President at 4:20 P. M. was carried amid applause.

After the roll of States had been entered upon, the convention reconsidered its determination not to take a recess, and at 4:32 o'clock adjourned to meet again at 6 o'clock.

NOMINATION FOR SECOND PLACE

The Populists Repudiate Sewall and Name Watson for the Thil of Their Ticket.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—It was noticeable that many of the delegates on their way to the evening session had their gripsacks in hand, as if they had given up their rooms in hotels and lodging houses and intended to take trains for their homes to-night. That was an indication of a hope, or a feeling that the convention would wind up its proceedings and adjourn finally before to-morrow. There was a large attendance on the floor, with perhaps a couple of hundred spectators in the galleries.

The convention was called to order at 6:35 o'clock by its permanent Chairman, Senator Allen, but it was a long time before the call produced the desired result. The Chairman then announced that a message had been received from the Silver Convention, and it would now be read.

Delegate Pollock of Mississippi, a member of the Silver Convention, was introduced by the Chairman and proceeded to read the platform adopted by that body. There were some points of order made against the reading, but they were overruled by the Chairman.

When Mr. Pollock announced that Mr. Bryan had been nominated for the Presidency by the Silver Convention, there was an outburst of applause, drowning the further announcement of the nomination of Sewall for the Vice Presidency.

Wants Sewall to Withdraw.

The call of States for nominations for Vice President was resumed. Mr. Baumann of Alabama appeared as the spokesman of that delegation to nominate for Vice-President Harry Skinner, the Populist Congressman from North Carolina.

There was one citizen of the United States, Mr. Baumann said, who could confer the greatest blessing on the American people, and that man was Arthur Sewall of Maine. If he loved liberty and loved the people more than he loved office, he would eliminate himself from the Democratic ticket and indorse the Populists' choice for the Vice Presidency. When he did that the wage-earning classes of the people would stand up, and there would be one National bank President whom they would call "thrice blessed."

If the convention wanted to nominate William J. Bryan as candidate for the Presidency it would have to eliminate Arthur Sewall from the ticket as Vice President.

"Let Mr. Bryan," he continued, "write a letter indorsing the candidate who will be named for the Vice Presidency by this convention. I believe he will do it. If he does there will come a mighty host from beyond the Mississippi and a still mightier host from the South, and McKinley will not know what struck him. [Laughter.]

"It is now my privilege, my honor, and my pleasure," said Mr. Baumann, "to present to the convention as a candidate for the Vice Presidency the name of a man dear to every Populist—Harry Skinner, member of Congress from the First Congressional District of North Carolina, who stands the peer of any man in Congress."

Watson's Name Presented.

Representative Howard of Alabama placed in nomination Thomas E. Watson, the late Populist Congressman from Georgia, who became famous by bringing into publicity the alleged inquiry of Judge Cobb of Alabama: "Mr. Speaker, where am I at?" He spoke of Mr. Watson as a man who had "suffered for the cause," who had sacrificed his money and his party, had borne the cross and was entitled to wear the crown, a man who as an orator was the equal of William Jennings Bryan, who as a statesman was the peer of Benjamin Hill of Georgia, who as an editor stood at the head of his calling. Mr. Watson's name was received with demonstrations which fully attested his popularity.

Mr. Sovereign, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, seconded the nomination of Mr. Watson on behalf of the State of Arkansas, and said the contest was "between the common people of this country and the combined forces of two continents." Mr. Watson's nomination also was seconded by Delegate Johnson of California.

Lafe Pence Nominates Sewall.

Colorado, being called, yielded to Lafe Pence, now of New-York, formerly a Congressman of Colorado, who began by saying:

Mr. President, in order to draw the poison quickly, and have it out, let me say my purpose is to give some reason or try to give some reason why we should nominate Mr. Arthur Sewall of Maine for Vice President.

This announcement was received with considerable applause, followed by hisses.

Resuming his speech, Mr. Pence said:

When Gen. Weaver, Major Page, Jerry Simpson, or myself decline to be carried away tonight by an attack of hysteria as the Democrats were carried away at Chicago, are we necessarily "traitors" to the cause? Mark Hanna last month had a convention in this same hall, and his will and wish were carried into action. Neither Mark Hanna's will nor wish ought to be telegraphed from St. Louis to Canton, Ohio, congratulating Mr. McKinley on his election being made absolutely certain because the Populists had pursued a course which would divide the forces against him.

If we express our coolest judgment, Mr. McKinley is beaten sure. We are in a crisis which calls for cool judgment and not for acclamation, applause and noise. Do you remember that Lincoln's colleague on the ticket was a man from Maine—Hannibal Hamlin? Do you remember or do you know that long before any of us was in the fight for reform and against the "gold ring" Mr. Sewall himself was actively in the fight? It makes no difference as to the merits of the man. The Vice President does not amount to much unless the President is a consumptive, and "Billy" Bryan is no consumptive. [Cheers and laughter.]

Pence Has No Love for Sewall.

Mr. Sewall stands, personally, amounting to nothing, so far as I am concerned. I never saw him. I never met him, and I never expect or care to meet him. If I were following my own heart to-night I would go either for Harry Skinner of North Carolina or Tom Watson of Georgia. [Cheers.] But I would rather see the chance of beating McKinley and the gold standard than see either Mr. Skinner or Mr. Watson or my good friend Page of Virginia Vice President of the United States.

But if we nominate either of them Mr. McKinley would surely be elected, and I for one am here prompted by no other motive than to defeat the Republicans. It is a pity, a great pity, that we are in this dilemma. You speak of Mr. Sewall as a millionaire. Whose picture is this? (turning round and pointing to the portrait of Peter Cooper.) A millionaire! Thank God, a millionaire who was willing to expend his money in a righteous fight. You say that Mr. Sewall is a banker? None of us are bankers, but, confidentially, we would all like to be. [Applause and laughter.]

The hero whom we look upon now as a martyr in our cause, William P. St. John of New-York, was a banker till a month ago. So that these are mere pretenses.

Mr. Pence closed his speech with the declamation of the verse:

There are ninety and nine who live and die
In want and hunger and cold,
That one may live in luxury and lie
Wrapped in its silken fold.
The ninety and nine in their hovels bare,
The one in luxury rich and rare;
They toil in the fields, the ninety and nine,
For the fruits of our mother earth.
They dig and delve in the dangerous mine
To bring its treasures forth.
But the wealth released by these sturdy blows
To the hands of the one forever flows.

Murphy Is Profane.

Mr. Murphy of Georgia, in seconding the nomination of "Tom" Watson, spoke of the Populist Party in the South as being the protector of the colored man in his right to vote, as evidenced by the Georgians having a "Black Africa" in their delegation. He insisted that the Democratic Party should be as patriotic as they asked the Populists to be, and meet them half way by pulling down Sewall.

Asked by a delegate if "Tom" Watson would stand on the platform adopted by the convention, Mr. Murphy replied, amid laughter and cheers: "Yes, Sir, till hell freezes over."

L. H. Stockwell of Indiana seconded the nomination of Watson, stating that he twice had been elected fairly to the lower house of Congress, and as often counted out, and now they proposed to call him up higher

"Calamity" Weller of Iowa nominated Frank Burkitt of Mississippi.

Mr. Calhoun of the same State, on behalf of a majority of the delegation from Iowa, asserted that the gentleman who had just spoken represented "a vast minority" of the delegation, and did not represent Iowa, which had no candidate to present.

W. A Harris of Kansas seconded the nomination of Mr. Sewall, but Judge Frank Doster of the Kansas delegation rose in his seat, and, speaking for a portion of the delegation, expressed their dissent, and seconded the nomination of the "often elected and often defrauded," Thomas Watson of Georgia.

Kentucky yielded to Capt. Burnam of Tennessee, who nominated A. L. Mims of Tennessee, "one of the grandest men in the State, a profound scholar and a statesman, whose heart is ever beating for humanity."

Illinois, which by request had been passed earlier in the evening, through G. M. Miller, seconded the nomination of Mr. Mims of Tennessee, but a delegate from the Sixth Illinois District challenged the right of Mr. Mills to speak for his district.

Louisiana seconded Watson's nomination. A. A. Gunby, who spoke for Louisiana, said neither of the old parties had dared since the war to put a Southern man on the ticket, but it was reserved to this great party to take this forward step. He could not understand, he said, the policy which had put forward a bank President to put down National banks, a corporationist to put down corporations, and a railroad magnate to put down railroad corporations and monopolies. (Laughter and cheers.) The man he named could stand on the platform with both feet, and he simply wanted to say of him that if the Democratic Party swallowed "Tom" Watson, it would have more brains and more honesty in its stomach than it had ever had before. (Loud and long continued cheers.)

During the delivery of the speech, Mr. Bland of Missouri, the defeated aspirant for the Democratic Presidential nomination, came to the platform and was introduced to the Chairman by Senator Stewart, and soon afterward he was followed by Senator Jones of Nevada, who took a seat beside him.

Maine Protests Against Sewall.

Delegate L. C. Bateman of Maine responded when his State was called, and protested solemnly against the nomination of Mr. Sewall for Vice President. The statement that Mr. Sewall formerly was a Greenbacker, he denounced as absolutely false. Mr. Sewall had not one particle of sympathy with the People's Party except as to the one item of silver—which was the least among the Populist demands.

Mr. Sewall had been President of the Maine Central Railroad, and in the last year of his Presidency the wages of the railroad men in that company were cut down 10 per cent. A comparison of Sewall with Peter Cooper, Mr. Bateman said, was an insult to the immortal dead. He appealed to the convention not to force that bitter chalice to the lips of the Populists of Maine.

Mr. Bateman closed with nominating for the Vice-Presidency Mann Page of Virginia, President of the National Farmers' Alliance, saying that it was a nomination which would thrill the pride of every Southern heart.

Deputy Walton of Georgia (colored) was introduced to the convention, and was allowed five minutes to second the nomination of Mr. Watson. He felt it a great honor, he said, to be on the platform as a delegate at large from the State of Georgia and to be a member of the National Committee. He felt it to be a great honor bestowed on the "brethren in black." He thanked God for the privilege of lifting his voice in the interest of the common people in Georgia and in the Southern States. The Populist Party in Georgia had made it possible for the negro in that State to speak the dictates of his conscience.

"I feel proud to second the nomination of 'Tom' Watson," said he, "a man who left the old Democratic Party—a party which reminds me of a crawfish—you can't tell whether you met or whether you overtook him."

Mr. Walton closed with the statement that the Populist Party of Georgia was to-day to negroes of Georgia and of the South what the Republican Party was to them twenty years ago.

Man with a Grievance.

Frank M. Fogg of Michigan, formerly of Maine, who was next introduced, had a grievance. He complained that he had been treated badly. Five of the Michigan delegation were for Bryan; as for the remainder, God only knew whom they were for, but it looked as though they were for McKinley. Mr. Fogg went on to state that he had unpaid board bills against some of the Michigan men, and this statement was received with a storm of hisses. Fogg attempted to defend Mr. Sewall, stating that he had run for Congress on the Greenback ticket. Mr. Sewall had given him $700 for his expenses, but, as he progressed the dissatisfaction with his remarks grew to such a turbulent height that he fairly was hooted into silence.

Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota was the next speaker. On behalf of his State he seconded the nomination of Mr. Watson of Georgia. He had supposed it was agreed to unanimously that the second place on the ticket should be given to a Southern man. The People's Party could not sustain the candidacy of Arthur Sewall of Maine. It was simply impossible. If he was to go home and tell the Populists of Minnesota that this convention had nominated for the Vice Presidency a man worth $8,000,000, the President of a National bank and connected with ten other National banks, an officer of one of the railroads of New-England and interested in half the railroads of New-England, the Populists of Minnesota would say that, rather than vote for such a man, they would see all the Democrats in the country 500 miles below the lowest pit of hell. (Shouts of laughter.)

It could not be done. Mr. Donnelly said that he was astonished at the persistency which sought to force such action on the convention, and he hoped the nomination of Watson would be made unanimously.

Talk by a Blind Man.

C. P. Gore, "the blind orator of Mississippi," seconded the nomination of Frank Burkitt of Mississippi.

Missouri announced that it had no name to present, but was "forninst the man from Maine."

James Donovan of Montana supported the nomination of Sewall—the man of his native soil. As he resumed his seat the Montana delegation repudiated his sentiments, and the Chairman

INDORSED BY SILVERITES

BRYAN AND SEWALL SECURE A SECOND NOMINATION.

Senator Stewart Declares that Bryan Is Not a Democrat in Good Standing—A Ten-Minute Demonstration in Honor of the Candidate—The Proceedings Narrowly Escape Being Ridiculous—A Poem Dedicated to William C. Whitney.

For President—WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN of Nebraska.
For Vice President—ARTHUR SEWALL of Maine.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—The convention of the National Silver Party closed this afternoon. It did everything that it came here to do—that is, it indorsed Bryan and Sewall.

The proceedings of the convention to-day would have been ridiculous had not the participants been in such deadly earnest.

A little routine business was transacted this morning and then the delegates clamored for a speech from Senator Stewart. The Nevadan never was known to miss an opportunity for making a speech, and he broke none of his records on this occasion. His remarks chiefly were devoted to paying tribute to Mr. Bryan and to a review of the events which brought about his nomination at Chicago. On this topic he said:

The contest over the platform came on, and it was necessary for some one to present the silver side. William J. Bryan [loud and long-continued cheers] was sent for to reply to the arguments of Vilas and Hill. The former made an elaborate and the latter an adroit speech. The scene was a wild one, but throughout it all the silver delegates were not moved. Bryan came, looking a leader. His first word stilled the vast crowd, and overwhelmed his adversaries. He made the grandest speech ever heard, judging from its effect upon the convention. At the close of his eloquent peroration the convention, gold men and all, rose to their feet and paid him homage. He was nominated before he left the platform. His speech was pure, rugged Americanism. [A voice, "It was divine inspiration."]

Proceeding from this point, Senator Stewart made some statements which, if true, are of decided interest to all Democrats. He said that he knew Mr. Bryan; that he believed what the silver men believed; that he was sincere and honest, and would do for the people all that they needed and desired.

He was not a Democrat in good standing. He had said for two years that if the party nominated a candidate on a gold platform he would not support the candidate.

Senator Stewart's assurance that Bryan was not a Democrat in good standing was received with hearty applause.

The roll of States was called that the Chairmen of delegations might announce the number of veterans in each State delegation. The call resulted in showing 196 Union soldiers, 18 Confederates, and 4 Mexican War soldiers represented in the convention. Out of the roll call grew a suggestion, which crystallized into a motion, which was agreed to, that the old soldiers and sailors of the Union, Confederate, and Mexican War Armies form the basis of an organization within the party for campaign purposes to save the Union. Mrs. Helen M. Gougar called a meeting of all the ladies present to form a Woman's National Silver League.

Miss Helena Hartnett Mitchell of Alton, Kan., was introduced, and stated that, being inspired by the nomination of Bryan, although she had never written a poem before, she had written one on "The Wail of William Whitney," which she read.

It was semi-humorous, and the various hits at Whitney, Hill, and Depew aroused intense enthusiasm. At the close of the recitation many of the delegates rose and expressed their feelings by shouting and waving hats, handkerchiefs, and flags.

C. R. Scott of Omaha, formerly a Republican, said that he would work to bury the party he had left. Mr. Whitney had made the announcement that something should be done. He wished to inform Mr. Whitney that something would be done. Reference was made by a delegate on the floor to President Cleveland. Replying to this, Mr. Scott said: "O God, give cyclones, if they must come; war, famine, and pests, but O God, in Thy mercy, save us from another four years of Grover Cleveland."

He called, in conclusion, for three cheers for Bryan, and they were given with a will.

H. R. B. McIver, introduced as a rebel General, confessed that he was only a Captain. He was an office holder under President Cleveland, but left the service because he could no longer remain with one who had done so much to degrade Democracy.

Judge Thompson of Washington proposed three cheers and a tiger for the patriotic sentiments of the speaker. This was agreed to, and the cheers and tiger were given. A recess was taken until 3:30 P. M.

The last session of the convention attracted the largest attendance of spectators that has honored the convention. A large proportion of the visitors were ladies.

Mr. Baker of California, Chairman of the Committee of Conference, reported. He said the delegates to the Populist Convention were fully in accord with the sentiments entertained by this convention.

Senator Jones of Nevada read the platform and address as reported in these dispatches last night. The reading frequently was interrupted by applause, and the report of the Platform Committee was adopted unanimously.

Nominations for President were called for, and E. C. Little took the floor. He said the honor had been accorded to Kansas of presenting the name of the next President. Although the unanimity of the convention made the duty somewhat perfunctory, it was none the less pleasant. "Is life so dear, is peace so scarce that it must be purchased at the rate of $262,000,000 a year?" he asked, in the course of a peroration portraying the evils of the gold standard. He spoke of the products of the farm going, like salvation, without money and without price. The Republican Party, Little said, had McKinley on its platform, but it had Grover Cleveland in it.

"God loves a man who does his own thinking, and we propose this year to earn God's affection and good will.

"The Savior," he said, "scourged only the money changers. That duty is again to be performed, and William J. Bryan is the man to do it. In a few days he will stand on Madison Square Garden, New-York, the representative of Lazarus at the feet of Dives. They both will be there.

"Thirty-six years ago the people of this country looked to the West and it gave them Abraham Lincoln. Again, the people look to the same section, and again it gives them a man, the product of its higher civilization and development, a man like Lincoln, the friend of man. In the name of our sister State of Nebraska, I name to this convention as its candidate for President of the United States, William J. Bryan."

Several seconding speeches were made. Mrs. Stansberry of Colorado said the "protected" women of this country received 7 cents for making a shirt that a Chinaman was paid 10 cents for ironing, and that the women of Colorado would vote for the silver dollar, letting those who would vote for the gold dollar, rice, and rats.

Mr. Bashor of Waterloo, Iowa, said it took the Mark Hanna syndicate two years, at an expense of $750,000, to nominate McKinley for the Presidency at St. Louis, while a twenty-minute American speech nominated W. J. Bryan for the same high office at Chicago.

A motion that the roll be called was amended to the effect that the nomination be made by acclamation, and this was adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

The announcement by the Chair was followed by a great wave of enthusiasm rolling over the Convention Hall, carrying the delegates into chairs, with umbrellas, hats, and handkerchiefs in the air. A large picture of Bryan placed in front of the Chairman's deck, together with a regulation silk flag, increased the tumult, and it rose to its highest pitch when Miss Lilly Pierce, the young elocutionist who recited the Decaration of Independence on the opening day, seized the large yellow banner of the California Bimetallic League and marched round the hall, followed by the delegates in single file. And all the while the band played "Hail! Columbia," and "Yankee Doodle."

Miss Pierce finally took the stage, and a striking tableau was formed, she making the central figure, Bryan's picture for a background, and flags and banners at the side, holding aloft in her fingers a silver dollar.

When the delegates began to quiet down, after a ten-minute demonstration, it was renewed by the familiar cry, "What's the matter with Bryan?" and the response, "He's all right!"

Order being restored, Mr. Baker of California moved to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Vice President, and another delegate moved that it be done by acclamation. This seemed likely to be done without the formality of a nomination, but sufficeint quiet was finally secured to enable Alexander Troupe of Connecticut, a personal friend of Mr. Sewall, to put him formally before the convention. The nomination was seconded by Mr. Niles of Ohio, a friend of the candidate and of his father. There never was a Sewall, he said, who would not go to the stake for principle, and Arthur Sewall was a fitting mate for the grand man Bryan.

The nomination of Mr. Sewall was made by acclamation, and, in diminished measure of spirit and time, the demonstration following Bryan's nomination was repeated, with variations. The band played "America," and a verse of that hymn was sung by the delegates and spectators. An effort was made by a portion of the delegates to sing "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow," but it was pitched on too high a key, and the attempt failed lamentably. Chairman St. John was at last enabled to announce that Arthur Sewall of Maine had been nominated as the convention's candidate for Vice President.

A committee of one from each delegation was named to notify the candidates of their nomination.

Mr. Pace of Nebraska moved as the sense of the convention that, inasmuch as Bryan and Sewall will be notified of their nomination by the Democratic Committee in the East, Mr. Sewall come West, and, with Mr. Bryan, receive the notice of their nomination by this convention at Bryan's home, in Lincoln. This was carried, and at 6:30 o'clock the convention adjourned sine die.

WILL STAND TOGETHER.

Result of the Conference Between Populists and Silverites.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—The conference committees appointed by the Silver and Populist Conventions finally got together this afternoon and reached an agreement, although for two hours the effort promised to be fruitless.

The organization of the committee was effected by making W. E. Irwin of Minnesota Chairman. For two hours the committee debated all sorts of propositions, the fight particularly centring about the proposed indorsement of Mr. Sewall for Vice President.

The Southern Populist members of the committee rejected every suggestion likely to favor the Chicago nominee for Vice President, and the silver members, finally becoming discouraged, confined their efforts to getting the parties united on "common ground." This was effected by the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference committee that union of all forces, including the People's Party, silver men, free-silver Democrats and Republicans, is expedient and should be effected at once for the purpose of achieving victory for the advancement of free silver in November.

The adoption of this resolution leaves each party free to pursue any course it sees proper. The committee adjourned sine die.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Men Selected to Manage the Silver Campaign for Bryan.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—The following is a list of the National Committeemen selected by the Silver Convention:

Alabama, R. H. Walker; California, G. W. Baker; Colorado, F. N. Stevens; Connecticut, A. Troupe; Florida, S. G. Harvey; Georgia, C. Thornton; Illinois, C. L. Emery; Indiana, Anson Wolcott; Iowa, Amos Stecel; Kansas, R. W. Turner; Kentucky, J. P. Kendricks; Maryland, C. S. Darby; Massachusetts, E. B. Newhall; Michigan, E. E. Jarvis; Minnesota, J. W. Griffin; Mississippi, C. W. Bolton; Missouri, W. T. Foster; Montana, C. G. Bradshaw; Nebraska, G. L. Laws; Nevada, Thomas Wrenn; New-Jersey, S. W. Reese; New-York, W. P. St. John; North Carolina, B. F. Keith; North Dakota, W. H. Standish; Ohio, H. T. Niles; Oregon, A. Hofer; Pennsylvania, R. E. Diffenderfer; South Carolina, J. W. Bowden; South Dakota, Harry Sawyer; Tennessee, E. C. McDowell; Utah, Richard Macintosh; Virginia, A. J. Wedderburn; Washington, J. W. Thompson; West Virginia, I. C. Ralfsnyder; Wisconsin, Rublee Kohl; District of Columbia, C. J. Hiller; Alaska, Richard Lewis.

The committee will meet in a few days to organize.

Mr. Bryan Is Modest.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 24.—When asked if he had anything to say in regard to the nominaton of himself and Mr. Sewall by the Silver Convention at St. Louis, Mr. Bryan said: "I appreciate both the nomination and the unanimity with which it was given. I do not consider it as a personal compliment to Mr. Sewall and myself, but as an evidence that the delegates assembled are willing to make the restoration of bimetallism the paramount issue of this campaign, and are willing to support the Chicago ticket regardless of differences upon minor questions."

MR. BURLEIGH WILLING TO BET

Several Wagers Ready on McKinley and an Offer to a Populist.

"I hope a third ticket will be put into the field by the sound-money Democrats, because it will help McKinley," said ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

"You take it in many States, particularly in the South, and Democrats are bound to vote for a Democrat. They will vote for some one, for the Democracy is not made up of men who go fishing on election day, and the thought of going into a voting booth and voting for McKinley or any other Republican would give them the feeling that comes to most men when they think of getting into a dentist's chair.

"They would not like to vote for Bryan, and many of them would not do it, but, on the other hand, many of them would do so, and a third ticket will give them opportunity to vote for one of their own party who has sound-money ideas. It would help in the fight for honest money."

Mr. Burleigh is confident that the people of the country have too much sense and honesty to elect any candidates who stand on the Chicago platform. "Six months ago we heard of the great uprising of Republicans all through the West in favor of McKinley," he said. That sentiment is still there. The silver men are doing the talking, and they make a lot of noise, but the Western States are naturally Republican, and they will go Republican this year. I am not alarmed at all."

Mr. Burleigh made several propositions for bets, for he said he was willing to back his judgment with cash.

"They say the silver sentiment is strong in New-York City and among the farmers," he declared. "I will bet $100 even that New-York State will go for McKinley by 100,000 plurality, third ticket or no third ticket.

"They say that the formers of New-England are going to the silver candidates. Now, Vermont is the most distinctively agricultural State in New-England or any part of the East. That State holds its elections in September, and usually goes Republican by about 20,000 or 22,000. I will bet $100 even money that the Republican plurality this year will be 25,000 in that State.

"I will further make this proposition: I will bet $100, even money, that McKinley will carry the States of Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, New-Jersey, and Connecticut."

Mr. Burleigh said he thought he would give one of the Populist delegates to the St. Louis Convention yesterday a hint as to the working of his theory, in practical affairs, and so wrote this message to a delegate from Shoreham, Vt., whom he chanced to know:

"I see you are in trouble over the expenses of your National Convention. If you are sure of winning I can tell you how to make these expenses. I am here in New-York City. Will buy you 100,000 Mexican dollars for $53,000, you to put up a margin of $5,000. If you win, as you say you will, you can then have them coined into legal tender dollars, and make a clean profit of $47,000, which will pay the entire expenses of your Populist-Silver Convention.

"Although I did not send the message 'Collect,'" said Mr. Burleigh last evening, "I have as yet received no reply. It seems to me the message is a fair proposition from the standpoint of the free-silverites."

Fighting Breaks Out in Macedonia.

ATHENS, July 24.—The Acropolis (newspaper) says that a fight has occurred at Niausta, Macedonia, between a number of Greek insurgents and eighty-three Turkish troops. Four of the Turks escaped, eighteen were captured, and the remaining sixty-one were killed.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water,
Hunyadi János
CURES CONSTIPATION.

A FEW SIMPLE FACTS

FORMERLY TAUGHT TO CHILDREN.

CHAPTER I.

1. A yard is a measure of extension or distance.
2. A bushel is a measure of quantity.
3. A pound is a measure of weight.
4. A dollar is a measure of value.

CHAPTER II.

1. 3 feet make one yard.
2. 4 pecks make one bushel.
3. 16 ounces make one pound.
4. 100 cents make one dollar.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The New-York Times

will be mailed daily and Sundays to any address in the United States, Canada, or Mexico, POSTAGE FREE, until Nov. 15th, covering the National campaign and elections, for

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The New-York Times

BRYAN'S CAMPAIGN PLANS

WILL COME TO NEW-YORK EARLY NEXT MONTH.

His Speech at Madison Square Garden Will Be the Effort of His Life—Expects to Take the Stump and Make Several Speeches Each Day—Short Talks to be Made to the People of New-England—A Visit to Sewall's Home.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 24.—The plans of Mr. Bryan for the campaign are gradually shaping into something definite, and when the Committee on Notification shall announce the date of the rally in New-York, at which he will be informed of his selection as the candidate of the Democratic Party, he will prepare a partial programme of his movements.

Senator Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, is expected in Lincoln within a few days after the adjournment of the two St. Louis conventions, and he will confer with Mr. Bryan as to the conduct of the latter during the campaign.

It is not likely that Mr. Bryan will spend much of his time in Lincoln after he takes the stump. The Democratic managers realize his value as an orator, and want him to take the lion's share of the work for the ticket which he heads. His physical strength is such that he can make several long speeches a day without fatigue, and he has a record of delivering as many as five campaign addresses of an hour each at different places in a Congressional district, and then traveling fifty miles in a buggy to the next place in his itinerary without sleep. Added to his physical endurance is the ability to slumber at all times, and the shortest rest fits him for many hours of work. He does not wish to be spared during the campaign, and his stump-speaking tour is likely to be a record breaker.

From present indications it is probable that Aug. 10 or 12 will be the date of the notification in New-York. Mr. Bryan will start East from Lincoln about five days before the day fixed for that event. He is preparing his speech accepting the nomination and expects it to be the effort of his life, exceeding in eloquence his address to the Chicago Convention July 10.

As contemplated at present, Mr. Bryan will make a through trip to Chicago. From that place he will proceed to Pittsburg and make an address there. From Pittsburg he will go to Washington on an invitation from the delegates of the District of Columbia to the Chicago Convention, and en route to New-York will stop over in Philadelphia and talk there.

From New-York Mr. Bryan will go to Bath, Me., where he will be the guest of Mr. Sewall for a short time. It is probable that he will make some addresses en route. Maine audiences are likely to see something of him, and he will then go westward.

The date of his return to Lincoln has not been arranged, but it is understood here that he will appear in the Nebraska capital Aug. 24, when a reunion of Grand Army men residing in this State will be held. This idea, however, seems hardly feasible, as it will give Mr. Bryan a fortnight only at the utmost to visit Mr. Sewall, make a number of addresses in New-England, and return to his home in the slow fashion incident to Presidential aspirants during a campaign, when invitations to speak at places along the line of their journeys are too pressing to be refused. It is expected that Mr. Bryan will devote most of his time to the States between the Alleghenies and Rocky Mountains, and he is not likely to return to Lincoln for a stay of any length until just before the campaign is over.

Mr. Bryan told a reporter that he had not made any plans for short trips from Lincoln previous to his formal notification. He is devoting his energies to keeping up with his mail, and in this he finds constant employment, even with the assistance of Mrs. Bryan and two clerks. Mrs. Bryan will accompany her husband on his trip to New-York and New-England.

HE BANQUETED HIS JURY.

A Raines Law Victim Shows Gratitude to Jurors and Counsel.

Diedrich Haesloop of Brooklyn keeps a Raines law saloon at 88 West Street, Greenpoint. He was arrested a short time ago for violating the provisions of the law by keeping open on Sunday and selling sandwiches. He was tried before the County Court, and his hotel license saved him. He was promptly acquitted.

To show his gratitude to the jury and to his counsel, Gen. Barnum, Mr. Haesloop gave them a nice banquet at his saloon hotel last night.

INSPECTORSHIPS THE PRIZES.

Examination for Police Captains Who Seek Promotion.

An examination was held at Police Headquarters yesterday for Police Captains who are seeking promotion to Inspectors. The Captains who were present are Allaire of the City Hall squad, Groo of the Mercer Street Station, Haughey of East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Dean of East Eighty-eighth Street, Kirchner of West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, Chapman of Nineteenth Street; Cross of Leonard Street, Vredenburgh of Oak Street, Sheehan of West Forty-seventh Street, Young of Elizabeth Street, O'Brien of the Detective Bureau, Smith of East Twenty-second Street, Donald Grant of Old Slip, and Acting Inspectors McCullagh, Brooks, Thompson, O'Keeffe, and Harley.

The candidates who are war veterans are Kirchner, Chapman, Groo, Allaire, Dean, Vredenburgh, Young, Smith, Thompson, and Grant. All other things being equal, they have the preference in promotion. Vredenburgh, Groo, and Young were recently made Captains.

There is likely to be trouble between President Roosevelt and Commissioner Parker when promotions to Inspectorships are in order. It is well known that the old eligible list for Inspectors was killed because Mr. Parker and President Roosevelt could not agree on the appointment of Acting Inspectors Brooks and McCullagh.

Another thing that is likely to cause dissention is as to how the new Inspectors shall be selected from the eligible list. President Roosevelt is of the opinion that the men to be promoted should be selected consecutively as their names appear on the list, the Captain having the highest percentage being first choice. Commissioner Parker, on the other hand, prefers that the Inspectors be picked out from any place on the list.

The salary of an Inspector is $3,500 a year. The law provides for six Inspectors. Inspector Cortright is the only one at present holding the rank.

Following are the questions the Captains were obliged to answer:

New-York State Law.—(1) Name all the courts of criminal jurisdiction in the City of New-York and give briefly the jurisdiction of each. (2) Name five misdemeanors relating to elections. (3) What is a search warrant? State briefly the grounds upon which it is issued, when, and by whom must be served. (4) Over what trades have the police special supervision, and what special powers are given the police in regard thereto? (5) Under what circumstances may the Chief of Police issue a warrant for the suppression of gaming and other houses?

Rules and Regulations.—(1) Give briefly the more important duties of an Inspector of Police. (2) What do the rules and regulations of the department relative to the discussion of public questions by members of the police force; also relative to patrolmen walking or talking together while on duty, or talking to citizens while on duty? (3) What are the duties of the police on election day? (4) By whom are special patrolmen appointed? When and to whom do they report? Where do they take their prisoners, and what report is made of their arrests? (5) What are the duties of the police relative to the care of vagrants and homeless persons applying for aid at the station houses?

Ordinances.—(1) What is the ordinance relative to the placing of placards on lamp posts? Relative to animals running at large in the streets? (2) Give the ordinance relative to throwing or placing dangerous substances on the sidewalks or crosswalks. What duty is imposed upon proprietors of fruit stores and stands? (3) Give the ordinance relative to hand organs. (4) Give the ordinance relative to removal of snow and ice. (5) Give the ordinance relative to advertising trucks, vans, or wagons in the streets in the city.

Tactics.—(1) What are the principles of alignments or dressing? (2) Describe a "turn and halt" and "turn and advance," giving the movements of pivots and other files in each. (3) Name the various military organizations successively from company up to army corps, and give the grade of the commanding officers of each. (4) Organize the entire force of this city as a division of infantry, assigning the proper number of patrolmen and officers to each subdivision. (5) Give 500 patrolmen, 5 Captains, 10 Sergeants, 20 Roundsmen, and a reserve consisting of one regiment of infantry and two pieces of light artillery, how would you post your force to best protect the Broadway cable road from the Battery to Central Park during a prolonged riot?

Acting Inspector Thompson was the first one through. Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau was next, and Capt. Sheehan was third.

A WIFE BEATER SURPRISED.

Mrs. Ramer Arrested Her Husband When He Threatened Her.

Mrs. Rose Ramer, thirty years old, of 137 Eldridge Street, believes in taking the law into her own hands when it comes to controlling unruly husbands.

Her husband, Joseph Ramer, a big, muscular fellow, got drunk Thursday night and arrived home with the evident intention of giving her a beating.

"My dear," he said, "you have been behaving badly and I am going to chastise you."

"You are?" she said. "Well, I will see whether you will or not."

With that she grabbed him by the coat collar, marched him down the stairs to the street, and, with a firm grip, started toward the Eldridge Street Station with her prisoner. The husband tried to break away from her, but he was too much overcome to make much resistance.

The unusual sight of the woman hurrying the man along the street attracted a large crowd. Acting Captain Hogan and Detective Nell came along and relieved the woman of her charge and dispersed the crowd.

In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Ramer was fined $5.

NAVAL OFFICERS MENACED

A REPORTED DISCOVERY THAT 100 WERE ILLEGALLY COMMISSIONED.

It Is Claimed that the Law Prohibits the Appointment of More than 620 Line Officers—Alleged that Those in Excess of That Number Are Holding Office Contrary to Law—New Thirty-Knot Torpedo Boats to be Fine Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A remarkable state of affairs is disclosed in the navy, involving, it is alleged, an indifference to law that is little short of sensational. The discovery, if not made, is at least advertised by a former naval engineer officer, Mr. Asa M. Mattice of Cambridge, Mass. The charge is made by him in a letter to a Congressman that there are borne on the rolls of the Naval Register, and on the Government pay rolls as well, the names of 100 officers who have no legal right to their positions. Mr. Mattice does not stop at the mere assertion, but quotes the law as it is to-day, with all the changes in the statutes, in support of his claim.

He claims that more than one-eighth of the officers in the navy are now holding commissions contrary to law. If the accounting officers of the Treasury who go over the monthly accounts of the navy should take the same view of it, it would be a serious matter for the hundred officers who are said to have no legal right to their places. Mr. Mattice believes there has been a machine at work in behalf of this alleged unlawful distension of the Naval Register. He does not attempt a more specific indication of the influence which engineered this alleged trickery.

Back in 1882 the Naval Appropriation bill contained this paragraph:

Hereafter only one-half of the vacancies in the various grades in the line of the navy shall be filled by promotion until such grades shall be reduced to the following numbers—namely: Rear Admirals, 6; Commodores, 10; Captains, 45; Commanders, 85; Lieutenant Commanders, 74; Lieutenants, 250; Masters, 75; Ensigns, 75; and thereafter promotions to all vacancies shall be made, but not to increase either of said grades above the number aforesaid.

This meant, in so many words, that our naval force of commissioned officers would consist of 620 line officers. Now, according to Mr. Mattice, there was introduced a scheme, which was adopted in March, 1883, by which the title of master was changed to "Lieutenant, junior grade," and that of midshipman to "Ensign, junior grade," the wording of the latter part of the act being as follows:

• • • Ninety-one Midshipmen, the title of which grade is hereby changed to that of Ensign, and the Midshipmen now on the list shall constitute a junior grade of, and be commissioned as, Ensigns, having the same rank and pay as now provided by law for Midshipmen, but promotion to and from said grade shall be under the same regulations and requirements as now provided by law for Midshipmen, and nothing herein contained shall be construed as to increase the pay now allowed by law to any officer of said grade or of any officer of relative rank.

There was nothing in this act to increase the number of officers, down to and including the Ensigns, above the limit fixed in 1882. There was simply a change of title. The act of 1882 still fixed the numbers of the limited grades.

An act approved June 26, 1884, provided that all graduates of the academy assigned to the navy should be commissioned Ensigns, the "Junior Ensign" grade being abolished. This law contained this sentence: "Provided that nothing in this act shall be construed as to increase the number of officers in the navy now allowed by law." The 1882 law limited the number of Ensigns to seventy-five, and there had been no change by the laws of 1883 and 1884. The unlimited midshipmen had been made Junior Ensigns, and finally had become Ensigns without the "junior," but with no increase in the number "now allowed by law."

The Congressional Record will show that the intention of Congress was to make no increase, says Mr. Mattice, but this view was not taken by those in charge, for, as Mr. Mattice points out, there are many more than 620 officers on the Naval Register, and there have been as many as 727. The total number of line officers named as on the active list in the July Naval Register is 723, or 103 officers more than, according to Mr. Mattice, have any right to a connection with the navy.

PLANS FOR NEW TORPEDO BOATS.

The Specifications Call for Thirty-Knot Boats of Novel Design.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Much interest centres in the opening of bids for torpedo boats for the navy. It is expected that some unprecedented offers will be made by the smaller shipbuilding concerns capable of constructing this type of ship. The bidders are on this occasion permitted more than usual license in submitting plans, and it is hoped that the service will secure craft of great efficiency. The most interesting feature of the torpedo boats is the general requirements surrounding the machinery equipment of the craft.

The screw propellers are to be of manganese bronze. The boiler tubes must be made of the best charcoal iron, and the air and composition pumps will be made of composition. The department has specified that certain practical tests will be made by the experts and all the machinery will be made under the observation of the officials. The thirty-knot boats will have an evaporating plant of 3,000 gallons capacity in twenty-four hours for supplying fresh water for the boilers and a distiller for making drinking water; also tanks of 1,000 gallons capacity for holding fresh water for the boilers.

The department's design for the machinery of the 105-foot boats consists of a single-screw triple-expansion engine of about 850 horse power, steam for which is supplied by two water-tube boilers. Bidders are allowed a choice of water-tube boilers, provided they will guarantee their performance for a period of two years. If the boiler fails within the time named the contractor must provide another boiler of a different type.

On the 140-foot boat the department's design of machinery provides for twin-screw triple-expansion engines of about 1,700 horse power, steam to be supplied by two water-tube boilers. On both of these boats bidders may submit plans of their own. On the 140-foot boat there will be an evaporating plant of 900 gallons capacity in twenty-four hours for supplying fresh water for the boilers.

Some doubt has been expressed whether it is possible to secure a torpedo boat for the sum allotted in each instance, but the experts believe that there will be bids received from competent shipbuilders willing to undertake the contracts for the sum appropriated.

HISTORY OF THE SIGNAL CORPS.

A New Book on That Branch of the Service in the Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Signal Corps men and the army are greatly interested in a forthcoming volume which relates the history of that branch during the rebellion. The author is J. Willard Brown, historian of the United States Veteran Signal Corps Association, formerly a Lieutenant in the corps and now master of a Boston grammar school.

Mr. Brown's book furnishes a general history of the corps and a detailed record of the departmental detachments. The text, divided into twenty-three chapters, is illustrated by original sketches and miniature portraits of conspicuous figures. The general history of the corps includes chapters on its origin, organization, camp of instruction, methods of signaling, duties in the field, personnel, and the confederate corps.

The historian was recently accorded full access to official records by the Secretary of War, and all facilities were advanced to contribute to the accuracy of the book.

Mr. McKinley Remains at Home.

Ex-Gov. McKinley has replied as follows to a letter from Mayor Baxter of Portland, Me., inviting him to attend the New-England Fair, to be held in that city:

CANTON, Ohio, July 14, 1896.

My Dear Sir: Your kind favor of the 9th inst. has been received. I have felt constrained—in view of the rule I have been compelled to lay down, to remain in Canton during the Summer and Fall—to decline the invitation sent to attend the New-England fair in August. Yours very truly,

W. McKINLEY.

SAILOR BROWN ONCE MAD.

Bram's Accuser in Sea Murders Mystery Talks Queer.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 24.—The Magistrate's inquiry into the tragedy on board the barkentine Herbert Fuller began at the City Hall to-day.

Sailor Brown, who manned the wheel on the night the three murders were committed, was, according to his own statement, at one time a patient in a hospital in Rotterdam, where he had been confined while mentally deranged. His incarceration, he says, was the result of his having pointed a pistol at a stranger whom he erroneously imagined was trying to take his life.

Brown made this statement in explanation of the story told by First Mate Bram and Frank Loheese, another of the crew, in which they declare that Brown, who accuses Bram of being the triple murderer, is himself a self-confessed manslayer. Loheese says that some days before the tragedy on the Herbert Fuller Brown told him about killing a man while in Holland, and of having escaped conviction on the ground of insanity.

Brown, according to Loheese, said that the killing occurred four years ago. Bram says that Loheese repeated the story to him after the wheelman had been put in irons on suspicion of being the perpetrator of the three murders. Bram supplements this statement by saying that Brown always appeared queer to him, and that he always thought that Brown needed watching.

In conversation with Brown at the police station this morning he told a long story about his trouble in Holland, his account tending to show that at the time he was mentally unbalanced and that he shot a man through the ear. He declared the wound was not serious. Brown stated that it occurred just about four years ago. According to the story he had just made a voyage from Japan to Antwerp. Before leaving Japan he incurred the displeasure of the vessel's mate, and during the voyage the mate developed into an implacable enemy.

Brown, by the time the vessel reached Antwerp, was in almost constant dread that the mate would kill him. At Antwerp, according to Brown, he remained in the city for some time, but fears for his life still haunted him, and he was ever on the alert to see that no hired assassin tried to kill him.

From Antwerp he went to Rotterdam, where he put up at the house of some friends, but the dread of assassination still pursued him. He thought, he said, that there was something wrong with his head, but could not tell exactly what it was. One day, while in bed, he saw a man peering from behind the door of his room. The man disappeared when he saw he was detected. Brown jumped up, cut off the foot of his sock, in which he had concealed all of his money, and hid it in the bed, after securing his revolver.

Looking out of the room he saw the unknown man in another room in conversation with one of the women of the house. Brown went back to bed, and a few minutes later saw the man's head appear again and look strangely at him. It was only the work of an instant to raise the firearm and discharge it. The bullet cut through the lapel of the man's coat and passed through the edge of his ear, but inflicted no further injury.

The wounded person proved to be an uncle of the woman with whom he had been talking in an adjoining room, and was peering into Brown's apartment out of mere curiosity. Brown was arrested, and on examination by doctors was declared to be temporarily deranged. They put him into the hospital and he was confined there for three weeks, when he was discharged without being prosecuted for the shooting.

The question which naturally arises now is: Was there any derangement of Brown's faculties at the time of the horror on board the Herbert Fuller?

NEWPORT'S ROUND OF GAYETIES

Many Luncheons and Dinners and the Casino Dance Yesterday.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 24.—It was a cold and rainy day here, and grate fires are burning in nearly all the cottages.

James J. Van Alen went to New-York to-day to meet his daughters, who are coming over from Europe for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll left to-day for New-York to sail for Europe to-morrow. They go to Scotland for the hunting season, and will return here in September for the rest of the season.

To-day's arrivals include Edwin J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Quinn, William Montrose, A. T. Davis, James B. Murray, Gilbert J. Coddington, Clifford C. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Rickerson, Miss M. Smart, Mrs. William Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Drummond of New-York; F. R. Adams of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Ryan of Syracuse, Harry King, John M. Glenn of Baltimore; Samuel P. Reynolds of Lancaster, Penn.; W. Palmer Hoxie, Mr. and Mrs. B. V. Mein, Miss Florence M. Mein, Stewart B. Mein, Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Corson of Philadelphia; Mrs. Henry E. Jones, Miss Mabel Jones of Cambridge; C. C. Girard of Florence, Italy; Dr. Charles Ira Wythe of St. Louis, Edward Valpy of London, A. W. Nitsch, W. N. Penson, H. D. Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Talbot, Edward C. Graves of Boston; Dr. and Mrs. W. A. M. Mack of Elizabeth, the Rev. Hamilton Schuyler of Davenport, Iowa; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Pratt of North Middletown, Conn.; Joseph H. Glennon of Pittston, Penn.; L. A. Johnson of Schuyler, Neb.; Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Barber of North Adams, Mass.; Walter Whitney, J. C. Harris, all of Providence; Mr. and Mrs. H. R. White, Mrs. S. S. White of Worcester; F. H. Laird of Beaver, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Lathrop, Miss E. G. Lathrop of Newark.

Mrs. Clement Cleveland, Mrs. John Cadwalader, and Mrs. William Grosvenor entertained at luncheon to-day, and this evening Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. John C. Gray, Mrs. James H. Beekman, and Mrs. James P. Kernochan entertained at dinner, their guests going to the Casino later on.

Arrivals at the cottages to-day include Mr. and Mrs. Edward Low of Brooklyn, to visit Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Huntington; Miss Clayton and Miss Jane Harding of Philadelphia, to visit Mrs. W. T. Sully-Barley; George H. Norman, Jr., of Boston, to visit George H. Norman, and D. O. Mills of New-York, to visit Ogden Mills.

The Hon. George Von L. Meyer of Boston to-day rented the Train villa, Bellevue Avenue.

Gen. and Mrs. Frank Morgan Freeman have been called here from Bell Haven, Conn., because of the serious illness of the former's mother, Mrs. Francis P. Freeman of Newark.

It is reported here that the wedding of Miss Bonaparte, daughter of Mrs. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, to Count von Moltke Hintfield, son of the Danish Minister to Paris, will take place here later, where the Bonapartes have a villa.

Prof. J. T. Huntington of Hartford arrived to-night and went to West Island.

Among the arrivals at Jamestown to-day were Miss C. A. Von Woert of Litchfield, Conn.; Mrs. F. Turnbull, Dale Turnbull of Philadelphia; O. J. Dyer of New-York, Miss Bessie Lathrop, Miss Annie Lathrop of Baltimore.

THE HOUSEKEEPER UNCONSCIOUS.

Capt. Grant Does Not Think J. P. Kernochan's House Was Robbed.

Capt. Grant and Detectives Herlihy and Keating of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station have finished their investigation at the home of James P. Kernochan, 824 Fifth Avenue.

Capt. Grant said last night that there was no evidence that the housekeeper had been assaulted or that any attempt had been made to rob the house. He believed from the investigation made that the woman had fallen down the basement stairs, but he could not state the time she met with the accident. The bedroom occupied by the woman was in an orderly condition, and it is possible that before leaving her room Thursday morning she had made up her bed and put her room in order.

Detectives Herlihy and Keating visited the Presbyterian Hospital just before 11 o'clock last night, but the woman was still unconscious. Should she become conscious, they will try to get from her a statement as to how she met with the accident.

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Amusements This Evening.

BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Matinée—2:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15 to 12:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—2:00 and 7:15. Rice's Evangeline—3:45 and 8:45. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 to 12:00.
TERRACE GARDEN—Poor Jonathan—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What Is Going On To-day.

—Music in Central, St. Mary's, Van Cortlandt, Crotona, Bronx, Cedar, and Claremont Parks, at 4 P. M.
—Bryan and Sewall mass meeting, Madison Square, 8 P. M.
—Macy Mutual Aid picnic and games, Ulmer Park, Brooklyn.
—Fourteenth Regiment relieves Ninth at State Camp.
—Racing at Brighton Beach, 2:30 P. M.
—Open regatta, Larchmont Yacht Club.
—Bicycle races at Manhattan Beach.
—Cruise of Naval Reserve.

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England's Gratitude to Ushant.

From The London Telegraph.

Writing to the President of the Board of Trade, Sir Donald Currie says it is proposed to commemorate the services rendered by the people of Ushant, Molène, and neighborhood in connection with the wreck of the Drummond Castle, first, by building a spire to the tower of the church at Ushant, which, it is thought, will be of great benefit as a landmark to fishermen and others at sea; second, by placing a clock on the church of Molène, and by assisting, by contribution or otherwise, in arranging, if at all possible, some better water supply for that island, where the inhabitants are not very well off, and where they have been subject to cholera from time to time owing to the absence of a proper supply; third, if sufficient subscriptions are received, by establishing a fund for the relatives of shipwrecked or retired fishermen, and for the education of children of fishermen and others in the district of Finisterre, including Ushant, Molène, and the islands. Sir Donald Currie will start the new subscription with a gift of £200.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	18 6.
3 A. M.	68	65	69
6 A. M.	64	63	70
9 A. M.	72	65	71
12 M.	76	66	72
4 P. M.	76	66	70
6 P. M.	74	65	69
9 P. M.	70	65	63
12 P. M.	69	66	69

Average Temperature Yesterday.

Printing House Square 69.75
Weather Bureau 67.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895 .....71.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date last twenty years 74.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Showers, followed by Clearing Weather.

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 6, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS A GOLD DOLLAR OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

WHAT SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS WANT.

Mr. CHARLES W. HACKETT, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, is reported to have said yesterday: "If Mr. WHITNEY would say just what he wants, we will try to meet his views," and to have added: "We have no desire to thrust our tariff views down the throats of the Democrats or do anything that will make it difficult for them to vote the Republican ticket."

What the sound-money Democrats want is so plainly expressed in Mr. WHITNEY'S statement and has been so plainly expressed elsewhere and otherwise that we find difficulty in believing Mr. HACKETT'S assumption of doubt to be sincere. What they want may be summed up in a very few words. They want an assurance that after they have been appealed to to drop their partisanship and unite with the Republicans to save the honor and the interests of the country the Republicans will not make a partisan use of the victory won by such an appeal. They want to have it clearly understood that the men who entreat them to rise above party shall themselves show a disposition to rise above party. They want an assurance that they shall not be "bunkoed" into helping to bring about another McKinley tariff in exchange for another Silver Purchase act.

It would be idle to pretend that they have any such assurance now. As a champion of the gold standard McKINLEY is a very weak and rickety reliance. All that he is even now pledged against, either by his platform or by his own utterances, is the free coinage that would bring us at once to silver monometallism. He is not pledged against the repetition of such a bargain as that by which the original McKinley act was passed. He is not in the least committed against "doing something for silver." Even with all the flood of light that has poured in upon him since the Chicago Convention, he has kept maundering on about protection and calling the existing tariff a free-trade measure. On the very day on which Mr. WHITNEY'S letter appeared he was talking his same old twaddle about "good prices and good wages."

Now, we want an assurance that this twaddle about the tariff shall cease. It is not only idle in view of the real issue before the country. It is mischievous and dishonest when taken in connection with talk about "honest money," because everybody knows that no tariff of any kind can be got to the next President for signature without some concession to the friends of dishonest money, and the only concession the Republican candidate is pledged not to make is the final and ruinous concession of free coinage.

The sound-money Democrats mean to vote for sound money and to make an end of the silver craze, so far as the action of Congress or the President can make an end of it. They do not mean to vote for a candidate who will do his utmost to turn over to the Republican Party all the spoils of a victory which he appeals to Democrats to help him win. So long as there was no choice for voters but between a trimmer and a repudiator, he thought he could safely continue to trim. Now that a chance is to be offered to Democrats to vote for candidates whom they regard as sound on the tariff and sound on the currency, McKINLEY'S time for trimming is past. If he is not willing to run the risk of a vote for the honest-money Democrats large enough to endanger every doubtful State, he must pledge himself, far more explicitly than he has yet pledged himself, not to swap silver legislation for tariff legislation. As no tariff legislation is possible without such an exchange, he must stop threatening Democrats with a straight Republican tariff as a reward for their support of the Republican candidate. That we understand to be "just what Mr. WHITNEY wants," and we believe it to be just what the sound-money Democrats of the country want.

THE POPULISTS' OWN.

In adopting a platform of their own for Mr. BRYAN to stand upon, the Populists abate nothing of their familiar demands, the Ocala platform, with its depository scheme, having been superseded by that of Omaha, which is fully embodied in that of St. Louis.

We will mention a few of the things which Democrats are now invited to swallow in addition to the dose presented to them at Chicago, and which must be part of the accepted nutriment of BRYAN if he has the Populist nomination. Besides depreciated silver coin without limit, the Populists demand "National money" issued by the Government, to be a full legal tender for all debts, and an "efficient means of distribution direct to the people and through the lawful disbursements of the Government," the issue of such money to be "sufficient to meet the demands of business and population." This means irredeemable fiat money without limit, if it means anything.

The Chicago Convention confined itself to a demand that the Government should not surrender its option of paying its coin obligations in silver, thereby repudiating not over half, but the St. Louis Convention demanded that it "use its option as to the kind of lawful money" in which its obligations shall be paid. This is the old greenback complete repudiation scheme of "paying" the bonds in notes, the way Micawber paid his debts. The kind of income tax the Populists want is a "graduated" one, and they directly overrule the Supreme Court decision.

Among the other things that Democrats are asked to vote for in return for Populist help is Government ownership and management of all railroads and telegraphs, to be paid for doubtless by issuing no end of "National money," for the increase of the interest-bearing debt is denounced. A beginning would be made by foreclosing the mortgages on the Pacific roads, which would involve an assumption of their big bonded debts, which are a prior lien, and their subsequent repudiation. In times of industrial depression and idle labor the Government is to find work, and of course pay for it, not out of the product of labor obtained by taxation, but by the distribution of money "direct to the people" and through "lawful disbursements." Anything wilder and more vicious in the way of financial lunacy never found expression than the contents of this platform, which was intended to be shoved under BRYAN'S feet and which Democrats who vote for BRYAN will "indorse" with their ballots if he stands as the Populist candidate. At the present writing everything is in turmoil at St. Louis and nominations are in doubt.

PIG IRON AND NAILS.

The journals of the iron trade report this week that the output of iron is rapidly falling, owing to the weak demand. Only three furnaces in the Mahoning Valley and only four or five in the Shenango Valley are now in blast. The price of pig iron at Pittsburg is declining. The Iron Age's correspondent in Cleveland, Ohio, says:

"While all feel that the success of the Billet Pool is the best thing that could possibly happen to the iron market, yet the discrepancy between pig iron at $12.25 and steel billets at $20.75 is so glaring that many think the Pool, in order to save itself, will be constrained to make a reduction in the price of billets, on the ground of the falling price of Bessemer pig. Others maintain that such a move would be at once taken as a confession of weakness."

The discrepancy is still more glaring between pig iron at $12.25 and the wholesale prices of nails, $2.55 per keg for wire and $2.30 for cut, at Pittsburg. These represent an advance since May of last year of 200 and 228 per cent., respectively. This is the work of the Nail Pool. "The associated manufacturers," says The Iron Age, "are maintaining prices firmly, with a guarantee on July purchases against August decline."

We reprint from The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader the following description of "the practical workings" of this Pool:

"In an office in Boston J. H. PARKS, the 'Commissioner' of the Pool, holds forth. His word is sufficient to close one or fifty large industrial establishments, throw an army of men out of employment, or to build up or partially destroy the fortunes of many business men. To every nail manufacturer or jobber in this country he is known as 'Commissioner' or Treasurer of the Nail Pool.

"All do not yet know that he occupies a similar position with a recently formed association which 'boosted' the price of machine bolts and nuts 50 per cent. last week. The trade, however, is thoroughly conversant with the fact that he succeeded in 'boosting' the price of tacks 150 per cent. a few years ago.

"The title of 'Commissioner' is fitting, as the man in question has a commission to hold the Pool of nail manufacturers and its prices intact. Incidentally he receives a commission of 1 cent a keg on all the nails sold, as long as he succeeds. This little item amounts to $6,750 a month, or $81,000 a year, on the basis of the allotment for April.

"The method of keeping the wholesale dealer in line is simple, but effective. There are only three or four mills outside the combination. [A majority of these have since come under the control of the Pool.] The Treasurer notifies the jobber that he is entitled to 10 cents a keg rebate, provided that he buys of certain mills, which are designated, and does not sell below the stipulated price. As the payment of the rebate is deferred six months, the buyer is in the iron grasp of the Commissioner. The purchases of the buyer during the six months are necessarily so large that he has, at all times, several thousand dollars in rebates on deposit with the combine. All this is lost if the dealer buys of a mill outside the association."

The Cleveland Leader directly represents Mr. McKINLEY and Mr. HANNA. This Pool is enabled to exact these high prices by the tariff duty and the freight charges upon nails from abroad, as well as by the agreement with the wholesale merchants. The base price of wire nails free on board at Antwerp is now reported to be $1.76 per keg, as against $2.55 at Pittsburg. Such nails can be made and sold profitably here at prices lower than the export prices of foreign nails. Indeed, this very Pool has been selling nails to German buyers for about $1 per keg less than the American price; that is to say, it has been underselling the European manufacturer in his own home market.

Mr. McKINLEY should tell his friends in the nail trade that they are too greedy, and should also find time to express in public his disapproval of such combinations.

FIAT ORATORY.

We owe to the investigations of The Sun the tracking to its lair of one of the two metaphors with which the Boy Orator of the Platte has taken the field for the National campaign. We refer to the crown of thorns trope, which The Sun has followed to a speech on the tariff delivered by Mr. McCALL of Massachusetts in the House in January, 1894, or eleven months before it was first emitted from the lips of Mr. BRYAN of Nebraska.

It will be observed, however, that while the primary metaphor, or the metaphor of ultimate redemption, as it were, is Mr. McCALL'S, its currency is entirely due to the fiat of Mr. BRYAN at Chicago. Full many a gem of purest ray serene the dark, unfathomed files of The Congressional Record may bear. But until the gem has been mined, or, rather, until the vein has been worked, by the patient toiler among the back numbers and then issued with an authoritative stamp, it remains useless to man. The political currency of the metaphor in question is thus compounded of its value in the bullion, or McCall, state plus the Bryan fiat. We may divide the credit in the proportion, say, of 53 per cent. to the McCall mine and 47 per cent. to the Bryan mint.

The cross of gold, which is the other contribution of the Populist candidate to the instruction of his fellow-citizens, remains to be accounted for. A continuance of the diligent investigation which has been applied to the crown of thorns may result in an equal success. It may be that this will also be found in the unsmelted state in the speech of some other statesman, and that only part of its value is due to the free and unlimited coinage of other people's notions. On the other hand, it may be that it is exclusively fiat eloquence. Unless, however, the bimetaphoric orator took it from the speech of somebody else, the parity of the two metaphors cannot be maintained.

THE TUBERCULIN TEST.

The tuberculous cows in several dairy herds which had been subjected to the tuberculin test by State officers were slaughtered a few days ago in a certain county of Pennsylvania where such inspections were a novelty. The work was done in the presence of a large number of farmers. The proof of the presence of the disease was clear enough, but the farmers, it is reported by the Philadelphia newspapers, "expressed great dissatisfaction," saying that in their belief the disease had been caused by the injections of tuberculin two days earlier.

It has been necessary to overcome such erroneous beliefs on the part of farmers in certain other districts. But in States where the work of eradicating the disease has been prosecuted vigorously by State officers who have sought diligently to spread information about the infectious character of tuberculosis and the nature of the substance by the use of which the presence of the disease is clearly disclosed the Inspectors no longer encounter such opposition. In Massachusetts, for example, the requests from owners of herds for the application of the test have for some months been so numerous that the Cattle Commissioners have had much more than they could do, and in that State the owners of certain choice herds have engaged the official Inspectors to apply the test to their cows once a year or even more frequently.

The National Government has made some experiments which should be conclusive with respect to the question whether the disease can be derived from injections of tuberculin. Dr. SALMON, chief of the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Animal Industry, said, on Feb. 6:

"Between November, 1894, and February, 1896, a cow at our station has received injections of tuberculin amounting all together to 2,852 cubic centimeters. Her condition at present is better than it has been at any time since she arrived at the station."

The Association of Cattle Commissioners of the New-England States has declared that "no harm comes from the use" of the test upon "animals which are free from tuberculosis," and similar testimony has repeatedly been given by Veterinary Associations in this country and abroad.

FUNERAL OF JOSEPH W. HARPER.

Services Held in the Chapel of St. Thomas's Church.

The funeral of Joseph Wesley Harper was held yesterday morning in St. Thomas's Chapel, in East Sixtieth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, at 11 o'clock. The services were held in the chapel because St. Thomas's Church, where Mr. Harper worshipped, is undergoing repairs.

The services were very simple. There were no flowers and no pall bearers, and the music consisted of familiar hymns.

The body was accompanied to the chapel from 562 Fifth Avenue by Mr. Harper's immediate family. The Rev. John Huske of St. Thomas's Church read the service. "Lead, Kindly Light," "Softly Now the Light of Day," and "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" were sung by the regular quartet of St. Thomas's Church, Mrs. J. A. Gross, Miss Emily Winant, Mr. Dennison, and Dr. Carl L. Martin.

The chief mourners were Mrs. Harper, Henry Sleeper Harper, son of the deceased; Lieut. Bradley A. Fiske, United States Navy; Mrs. Fiske, Joseph Harper, J. Henry Harper, John Harper, James Thorn Harper, and John W. Harper, cousins of the deceased. Among others present were George Macculloch Miller, James C. Fargo, H. C. Fahnestock, John T. Atterbury, Richard Watson Gilder, E. D. Perry, Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Prof. H. T. Beck, Prof. Henry Drisler, John Kendrick Bangs, Thomas Nast, J. F. Phayne, C. Collins, Edmund Clarence Stedman, George L. Rives, Prof. James C. Egbert, E. A. Dowling, and H. L. Nelson.

The burial was in the Harper family lot at Woodlawn Cemetery.

OPEN LETTER TO CHAIRMAN HANNA.

W. M. Burrows Would Subordinate the Question of Protection.

The following open letter to the Chairman of the Republican National Committee has been received by THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

M. A. Hanna, Cleveland, Ohio:

Dear Sir: As one who gave four years of his youth and early manhood to prevent the dismemberment of the Union, and who desires most earnestly to see that Union preserved in unquestioned honor and integrity when the present crisis is passed, and as a life-long Republican, I appeal to you to at once waive partisan preference to the duty of the hour. Bring all intelligent voters, irrespective of party, under the standard of our nominee and platform by inviting co-operation in the campaign for sound money.

Our educated and influential Democratic brethren are honest in their convictions of the undesirability of the highest protection to the industries of our country, but they have been standing and waiting, ready to subordinate these convictions to the higher interests now jeopardized. Should you extend the hand it will be cordially clasped, and we will again be fighting shoulder to shoulder as in 1861.

Probably few of their party will be found to question the personal integrity of our nominee, but many of the opposite faith and some of his own do doubt his strength to resist the post-election influences, should Populism and repudiation elect its representatives. His record in Congress by his votes and speeches, and it is true in company with those of other honored leaders of both parties, gives substantial basis for this doubt, but he is the standard bearer and not they.

The question of high protection with which his name is ineradicably connected, but which now, in the belief of the majority of the Eastern conservative men, should be relegated to the subordinate position, is still kept to the front by your committee's tacit consent and approval.

We believe, if the candidate's letter of acceptance be published forthwith, embodying a strong disapproval of the financial emanations from the later conventions at Chicago and St. Louis and a tacit avowal to interpose a veto of any such legislation during his incumbency in office, together with an abstention from reiteration of previous utterances on the tariff, that the acute danger of a third (and sound-money Democratic) nominee will be avoided.

W. C. Whitney's communication to the press of New-York to-day gives forcible indorsement to this position and should not be ignored. The success of the Republican ticket in the election immeasurably depends upon the party's acceptance of the statement and instant co-operative action thereon. Yours very respectfully,

W. M. BURROWS.

New-York, July 24, 1896.

SOCIETY AT LONG BRANCH.

Interment of Mrs. John Hoey—New Golf Links—Theft from a Bather.

LONG BRANCH, July 24.—The body of Mrs. John Hoey of Hollywood will be taken tomorrow morning to Kensico, N. Y., for interment. The body of John Hoey, which is lying in the Lorillard tomb in the cemetery at that place, will be removed tomorrow to the Hoey plot and laid beside the body of his wife.

Mr. Neilson Brown, Secretary of the Philadelphia Four-in-Hand Club, will be one of the judges this year at the Monmouth County Open Air Horse Show.

The Rev. H. H. P. Roche entertained a company of his friends at a parish sociable at the rectory, on Union Avenue, last night.

Miss Edith Nichols of Port Jervis, N. Y., who is summering here, has a great fancy for fishing, and can be seen daily on the water, dressed in a becoming suit, consisting of brown duck waist, short skirt, and high rubber boots, and is one of the most successful of the fishers along the beach.

Miss Daisy Hopper of Jersey City is a guest of Miss Minnie Hopper this week.

The Rev. and Mrs. Sherman G. Pitt of Allentown are two of the recent arrivals at the Branch.

Miss Charlotte Blades and Mr. Arthur McGuy of Brooklyn are the guests of Mrs. Hattie Morris.

The Lakewood Club gave its annual outing to-day by taking a sail on the launch Climax, after which the members had a dinner at the Neptune Club, followed by a ball game.

The new golf club at Norwood Park has leased a piece of ground from Mrs. Norman L. Munro at that place for a term of five years for golf links purposes.

Mr. and Mrs. William Ritter and daughter, Mr. Fritz Hilderbrand and wife, Mr. and Mrs. James Dorney, Mrs. Dellmith, and Miss Aggie Collins were the guests of Mrs. D. E. Clayton of Norwood Avenue this week.

A cobweb german will be given at the Scarboro Hotel on Saturday evening, Aug. 1.

Mrs. W. C. Hill has gone for a ten days' visit in the Adirondacks.

Mrs. S. V. Froment and family will leave their Monmouth Beach home Aug. 1 for the mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. William Baldwin and family have left for a trip to Nova Scotia.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander will leave for California next week.

Mrs. Georgia Huggins of Cambridge, N. Y., is visiting Mrs. Edmund Price.

Misses Mary and Louisa Gray of Chicago and Mrs. L. Sherman of New-York are the guests of Miss Garrigan.

Mrs. James R. Hayden has gone on a two months' trip to Willard, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. B. V. Piard of Philadelphia are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gugel.

Miss Jennie Brandt of Harris, N. J., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hughes, on Fourth Avenue.

Mrs. Josephine Otterson, daughter of Mrs. Lucy Curtis, a well-known cottager at this place, died yesterday. Mrs. Otterson had been a Summer resident here for many years.

J. Zabriski, a guest at the Howland Hotel, while in bathing two days ago was robbed of his watch at the bathing headquarters.

STATE TROOPS HAVE IMPROVED.

Gen. McAlpin Praises Their Work at the Peekskill Camp.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 24.—Gen. McAlpin, the commanding officer, is again at the camp, having returned from the Adirondacks, where he went with his family. He expressed his satisfaction with the work of the regiment and the companies in the State Camp this week, and said the improvement since Monday had been marked.

The regular routine drills were gone through to-day without special incident.

The Officer of the Day is Capt. Silsby of the Ninth Regiment.

The Ninth and the battalion will be relieved to-morrow by the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, under Col. Harry Michell, and the Fifth Provisional Battalion, in command of Major George D. Russell of the Thirteenth Regiment, consisting of the following separate companies: The Eighth of Rochester, the Twelfth of Troy, the Seventeenth of Flushing, and the Eighteenth of Glens Falls. The First, Second, Third, and Fourth Brigade Signal Corps will also be in camp next week, and the Second Battery detachment will remain in their camp, near the picket line. To accommodate this large number of troops, platforms for an extra street were laid to-day.

The court-martial to try Private Thomas Lewiston was held this afternoon. Lewiston pleaded guilty to sleeping on sentry duty. The decision will be announced to-morrow.

The Officer of the Day to-morrow will be Capt. Washington Wilcox; Officers of the Guard, First Lieut. Charles H. Erdt and Second Lieut. James Lynch.

THOUGHT A BIG ESTATE WAS HIS.

Sidney J. Benham Is Walking Home, Having Been Swindled.

NEW-HAVEN, July 24.—The New-Haven Postmaster was notified to-day that Sidney J. Benham of this city, an eccentric old man, had been victimized by a pair of sharpers near Randolph, Vt.

The old gentleman has considerable property here and is possessed with the idea that a fortune of more than $100,000,000 awaits him in England. It is believed that the sharpers enticed him away on the pretext that they could aid him in securing the English property. It is known that he secured nearly $1,000 on a mortgage a week ago.

The advices received by the Postmaster say that Benham is without money and is walking to New-Haven.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Edmund Randolph Robinson.

Edmund Randolph Robinson, senior member of the law firm of Robinson, Biddle & Ward of 160 Broadway, and a prominent lawyer and civil service reformer, died at 11:25 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, at 23 North Washington Square.

He was born in Philadelphia in 1838, and was the son of Moncure Robinson and Charlotte Randolph and a great-grandson of Edmund Randolph, Governor of Virginia and Attorney General and Secretary of State in President Washington's Administration. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1855 and from Harvard University in 1856. He then entered Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1861.

Soon after leaving the Law School he became Secretary of the American Legation in Paris, where he remained for two years. He studied law with George W. Biddle of Philadelphia and William Curtis Noyes of New-York, and was admitted to the bar in 1862. He became a member of the law firm of Crane & Robinson, and later of the firms of Sanford, Robinson & Woodruff, Robinson, Scribner & Bright, and Robinson, Biddle & Ward. The latter firm is counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Seaboard Air Line, the Old Dominion Line, the Inman, Red Star, and Clyde Lines, and other railway and steamship companies, and of various banking, manufacturing, and insurance companies.

Mr. Robinson was one of the founders of the Bar Association, and for a time was its Vice President. He was also a member of the Maynard Committee of that association. He was a member of the Committee of Seventy in 1870, and took an active part in the overthrow of the Tweed ring.

He took a great interest in civil service reform, and was a member of the Municipal Civil Service Commission under Mayors Edson, Grace, and Hewitt, from 1883 to 1888, and at his death he was a member of the Civil Service Commission under Mayor Strong. He was also a member of the Sub-Committee on Municipal Civil Service of the Committee of Seventy in 1894, and of the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association. In politics Mr. Robinson was an independent Democrat, and was an ardent admirer of Gov. Tilden. When the recent silver craze broke out he was a zealous supporter of the gold standard.

He belonged to the Union, Knickerbocker, Century, Tuxedo, and South Side Sportsmen's Clubs.

Mr. Robinson was prostrated by the heat while at Narragansett Pier, R. I., a week ago last Monday, and an apoplectic stroke followed. He was immediately removed to his home in this city, where Dr. Janeway attended him. He rallied, and up to Thursday morning there were hopes of his recovery. Then he became unconscious, and remained so until he died.

Mr. Robinson was married to a daughter of John Jay, and she died eighteen years ago. He leaves a son, Moncure Robinson, a student at Harvard, and two daughters, Eleanor Jay and Augusta Frances, both of whom are still under age. The daughters sailed from Europe for this city on Wednesday last and are expected here on Thursday. In deference to the daughters, the funeral arrangements have been deferred until their arrival. The burial will be in the Jay plot at Katonah, Westchester County.

Fitz James Fitch.

Fitz James Fitch, ex-County Judge of Greene County, N. Y., died on Thursday at the home of his sister, in Prattsville, N. Y., from general debility. He was born in Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., seventy-eight years ago.

After receiving a common school education, he came to this city and entered a broker's office. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, and for a number of years he practiced law. He was appointed County Judge of Greene County on March 19, 1855, in place of Judge Bailey, who had resigned, and he was elected for a full term at the next general election. At the close of his service on the bench he came to this city and went into partnership with Judge Moore, in Warren Street. He continued in practice until his health failed, about ten years ago, and then, on the advice of his physician, he retired from active business pursuits, and went to Prattsville to spend his declining years.

Judge Fitch was an expert trout fisherman, and contributed many articles to sporting journals on fishing topics. He was a consistent and devoted reader of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He was a Conservative Democrat in politics. He was a war Democrat during the rebellion, but voted independently on State and local issues. He was genial and kindly in nature, with a charming personality, and grew old gracefully. He was a bachelor.

Don Manuel G. Zamora.

Don Manuel Gutierrez Zamora, Mexican Consul at New-Orleans, died at Mandeville, La., yesterday. He was born in 1850 in Vera Cruz, his father being a prominent Mexican patriot and Governor of the State of Vera Cruz. In 1871 he was appointed Mexican mail agent on the Alexandria Line of steamers running to Liverpool and New-York. While on this duty he gained the friendship of Porfirio Diaz, who fell overboard during a storm in the port of Tampico and was rescued from death by Zamora, who leaped into the water and saved the President by excellent swimming. In 1886 Mr. Zamora was appointed Consul at New-Orleans.

John J. McCarthy.

John J. McCarthy, one of the best-known residents of the Ninth Ward, died at his home, 41 Morton Street, Thursday evening, after an illness of only a few hours. Peritonitis was the cause of his death. He was born in the Ninth Ward forty-three years ago, and had always lived there. Although he never held public office, and took no active part in politics, few men in the ward had a wider circle of acquaintances and friends than he. After finishing his education, he entered his father's coal office at 131 Barrow Street, and remained in that business until his death. He was not married.

Ellen A. Moriarty.

Miss Ellen A. Moriarty, who for over thirty years had been a teacher in the Brooklyn public schools, died at her home, 291 Division Avenue, in that city, on Thursday. She was formerly the head of one of the departments in Public School No. 19, in which Dr. Walter B. Gunnison was Principal. He said yesterday that she was one of the best teachers in the service. Heart disease was the cause of her death. The funeral will take place this morning from the Church of the Transfiguration, in the Eastern District.

Obituary Notes.

—A cablegram from Queenstown yesterday announced the death of Councilman George J. West of Providence, R. I. It is believed that Mr. West died several days ago in the north of Ireland. He was one of the best-known criminal lawyers in Rhode Island, and served several terms in both branches of the City Council. He was afflicted with Bright's disease and went abroad a few weeks ago for the benefit of his health.

—The Hon. Sidney P. Ensign expired at his home in Lime Rock, Conn., at 1 o'clock yesterday morning of paralysis.

—Thomas Augustus Wolstenholm Parker, sixth Earl of Macclesfield, died yesterday, aged eighty-five years.

NO PUGILISM FOR MAYOR WURSTER

He Still Refuses to License the Surf Athletic Club.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn is stubbornly opposed to pugilism. The members of the Surf Athletic Club thought that all they would have to do would be to demand of him a license for their club and get it.

They found, however, that he does not intend to grant the license at present. This made the sporting men angry, for they had arranged a "slugging" match for this evening. They explained their plight to Almet F. Jenks, their counsel, who went before Justice Osborne, in the Supreme Court, yesterday and obtained an order directing the Mayor to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. This order is returnable to-day.

The Mayor's refusal to grant the license yesterday, after Justice Osborne had decided against him, was because he had directed the Corporation Counsel to appeal from the decision.

A Double-and-Twisted Pun.

From Le Figaro.

"Il y a des noms prédestinés. Ainsi, voyez Zimmermann, l'invincible champion américain."

"Eh bien?"

"Comment eut-il pu ne pas devenir cycliste, lui qui a tant d'M dans son nom."

FEDERAL COURTS TO BE DEFIED.

Gov. Matthews Recommends Disobedience to an Injunction.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 24.—Gov. Matthews to-day assumed an attitude of defiance toward the Federal courts by advising the authorities of Hammond to go ahead with the collection of taxes in certain annexed territory regardless of the decision of the Federal Court of Appeals reversing a decision of the lower court, in which a bill for an injunction was denied. The Governor wrote his letter in reply to one from Thomas R. Mott, Mayor of Hammond, in which the latter appeals to him for assistance in the way of force in upholding the power and dignity of the State.

Hammond annexed certain territory and Mrs. Caroline M. Forsythe, one of the owners of the ground, resisted the annexation, and was defeated in the county and State Supreme Courts. She had then, as a citizen of Illinois, applied to the Federal courts for an injunction. This was denied in the District Court, but the District Court's decision was reversed by Judge Woods of the Court of Appeals.

The Governor, in reply, sets out the various decisions made in this case; says that an injunction has never been granted by the Federal court, and advises the Mayor to proceed regardless of the decision of Judge Woods.

In speaking of the situation to The United Press correspondent, the Governor said:

"The Federal courts have in recent years been reaching out and gathering to themselves jurisdiction in matters that are within the province of the States alone. I think this tendency should be resisted. The decision of Justice Woods practically ignored our State Supreme Court, and I have advised the Hammond authorities to proceed in the collection of taxes as though there had been no dictum from the Federal court. I do not know what steps the Federal court is likely to take in the matter, and, individually, I am indifferent. I think it is time that their encroachment should be firmly resisted."

SIR DONALD SMITH'S NOVEL ROLE.

He May Enter a Liberal Ministry or Patriotic Grounds.

MONTREAL, July 24.—It

UPSET RHODES'S APPLES

WHAT CAPE COLONY'S FORMER PREMIER SAID OF JAMESON.

"We Have Been Friends for Years, and Now He Goes In and Ruins Me," Said Rhodes, According to Testimony Before the Parliamentary Committee Investigating the Transvaal Raid, and He Appeared to be Broken Down Utterly.

CAPE TOWN, July 24.—The testimony taken before the Parliamentary committee investigating the circumstances of the raid into the Transvaal made by Dr. Jameson and his followers last December is published here to-day.

In the testimony given by Mr. Schreiner, formerly Crown Advocate in the Cape Government, that gentleman says:

"I visited Mr. Cecil Rhodes on Dec. 30 and found him alternately dejected and agitated. When I asked him what was troubling him he replied:

"'Jameson has upset my apple cart. I did not tell you yesterday, because I thought I had stopped him. Poor old Jameson! We have been friends for twenty years, and now he goes in and ruins me.'"

Mr. Schreiner added:

"Rhodes appeared to be utterly broken down. I do not believe that he was acting; if he was, then he is the best actor I have ever seen."

Jameson's Prosecution Closes.

LONDON, July 24.—The trial of Dr. Jameson and his fellow-officers in the Transvaal raid was resumed in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice this morning, when the case for the prosecution was closed with the reading of treaties bearing upon the case and an explanation of maps, &c., showing the territory invaded.

ACRID IRISH LAND BILL TALK.

Tories Charged with Favoring Home Rulers Rather than Landlords.

LONDON, July 24.—The sitting of the House of Commons, which adjourned at 4 o'clock this morning, was remarkably orderly, except in the case of an indignant speech delivered by Right Hon. Edward H. Carson, Conservative, who attacked the Government's methods in regard to their procedure with the Irish land bill.

Mr. Carson's remarks were very bitter. He charged the Government with having systematically rejected the amendments offered by or on behalf of the Irish landlords and accepted those of the home rulers, and also accused them of having changed their opinions for the sake of retaining office.

Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, indignantly denied the truth of the accusations made by Mr. Carson. He declared that as a practical man he was obliged to consider what could and also what could not be done. Unless there were fewer amendments to the measure, he said, the passage of the bill would be endangered.

After Mr. Balfour's reply to Mr. Carson most of the amendments which had been prepared by members were withheld. When the bill had passed the committee stage, Timothy M. Healy made a speech, in which he paid high tribute to the skill and industry displayed by Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in dealing with the measure.

NO FOREIGN CATTLE FOR IRELAND.

Government Refuses Canadian Requests for Dock Facilities.

LONDON, July 24.—In the House of Commons to-day Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said, in reply to a question by Mr. G. W. Wolff, Conservative member for East Belfast, that the Canadian Government had protested against the refusal of the home Government to permit the establishment of a wharf in Belfast to be devoted to the landing of animals from foreign ports, thereby entirely forbidding the importation of Canadian cattle into Ireland.

The Government, Mr. Chamberlain added, had given careful consideration to the protest, but he regretted that they could not alter their decision to prohibit the establishment of such facilities for landing cattle.

Mr. James O'Connor, Anti-Parnellite member for West Wicklow, asked that Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, advise her Majesty the Queen to pardon the Irish prisoners now undergoing imprisonment for treason upon the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne, which would occur June 20, 1897.

Mr. Balfour replied that the time had not yet arrived for consideration of what ought to be done upon the sixtieth anniversary of the beginning of the Queen's reign.

YARDE-BULLER'S DIVORCE SUIT.

Admits Having Made Untrue Charges Against His Wife.

LONDON, July 24.—The trial of the action for divorce brought by the Hon. Walter Yarde-Buller from his wife, Leilah, a daughter of the late Gen. Kirkham of San Francisco, was continued to-day.

The plaintiff under cross-examination admitted having written a letter to his wife in June, 1893, wherein he asked her forgiveness for the weak, blackguardly manner in which he acted toward her without cause. Further questioning caused him to admit what he had written in the letter was the truth. He also said that he had asked a doctor to examine his wife as to her sanity, and confessed that he had written to his brother, Lord Churston, stating that he had been entirely wrong in accusing his wife of excessive drinking.

He had never bruised or otherwise hurt his wife, except in self-defense. Mr. Yarde-Buller testified that the co-respondent, Valentine Gadesden of San Francisco, was introduced to him in the city by his wife, who represented him as her "Cousin Cyril."

CALIFORNIA FRUIT IN LONDON.

It Arrives in Good Condition and Brings a Fairly Good Price.

LONDON, July 24.—The prices realized at the sale of the first consignment of the season of California fruit, at Covent Garden Market to-day, were somewhat disappointing, although they were fairly good.

The shipment of fruit, which arrived on board the American Line steamer St. Louis yesterday, was in excellent condition, and it was believed that in the absence of French fruit from the market, purchasers would be forthcoming from all parts of England.

It was found, however, that the fruit was not of the requisite quality to command the highest prices, although in fine condition. Very little of it was large enough to be classed in the highest grade, but none of it was of low grade. The pears sold at from 4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., and the plums fetched 7s. 6d. per crate of four boxes.

STORING CARTRIDGES IN CANADA.

England Has Now 10,000,000 Rounds Accumulated in the Dominion.

QUEBEC, Canada, July 24.—The steamship ROSARO, now at this port, is engaged in landing 2,000,000 rounds of cordite ammunition for the use of the Canadian militia. It is being stored in the citadel.

This consignment will make the stock on hand of this ammunition at the citadel equal to 4,000,000 rounds. In addition to this ammunition there are some ten million rounds of the old Synder-Enfield ammunition.

In the event of a war there would be enough on hand for at least a year's campaign.

FIGHTING OVER SOCIALISM.

A Crowd Mobs the Mayor at a Socialistic Congress.

PARIS, July 24.—The disorder which broke out at Lille on the occasion of the arrival there yesterday of the German delegates to the Socialist Congress was renewed to-day.

A crowd made an attack upon the residence of the Mayor of the city, who is a Socialist, smashed the windows, and did other damage. Several persons were injured, and a number were arrested before the police succeeded in restoring order.

The congress adjourned to-day and no further trouble is anticipated.

Reid Against Imperial Federation.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 24.—The Hon. George Houston Reid, Prime Minister and Treasurer of New South Wales, has made a statement relative to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's scheme for the establishment of a commercial union between Great Britain and her colonies. Mr. Reid says that the efforts to negotiate a commercial alliance between the mother country and the colonies are idle, because success is impossible. He adds that any attempt in that direction will fritter away the present loyalty of the colonies, and damage the foreign relations of Great Britain.

The Campania Makes a Rapid Passage

QUEENSTOWN, July 24.—The time of the Campania's passage from New-York to Queenstown was 5 days 13 hours and 19 minutes. Her daily runs were 489, 514, 521, 500, 509, and 361 miles, and her average speed was 21.72 knots per hour. She left New-York July 18, and arrived here at 6:05 o'clock A. M. to-day. The Campania's record is 5 days 9 hours and 30 minutes, made in December, 1894.

Boston's Ancients Say Farewell Again.

QUEENSTOWN, July 24.—The steamer Servia, which sailed from Liverpool for Boston yesterday with the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston on board, proceeded from this port at 10 o'clock this morning. The artillerymen repeated their expressions of pleasure at the warmth of their reception in England.

Political Disturbance in Colombia.

COLON, July 24.—Grave fears of serious political troubles exist in Colombia, and 200 troops have been landed at Bocas Cordova to guard against an emergency. The Conservative party has split over the matter of the nomination of a new President of the Republic.

BRIDEGROOM FAILED TO APPEAR.

The Bride Waited, but Barton Had Suddenly Disappeared.

Social circles in Jersey City have been greatly stirred for two days over the interrupted marriage of Miss Grace Patterson and Joseph J. Barton.

Miss Patterson is the youngest daughter of Luke Patterson, a New-York broker, whose home is at 413 Bergen Avenue. She is well known and very popular.

Mr. Barton is also a society favorite. His father, Joseph W. Barton, is a wealthy contractor. The engagement between the couple had been of a year's standing, and the wedding was set for Wednesday evening.

Mr. Patterson's house was handsomely decorated, the guests were assembled, and the minister in readiness for the ceremony. The time fixed was 8 o'clock; but the bridegroom did not appear at that hour. When 9 o'clock came and Mr. Barton had not arrived, a sense of discomfort began to manifest itself among the guests, and the bride showed evident signs of nervousness. A consultation was held by the bride's relatives, and at 10 o'clock the guests were dismissed and the floral decorations were hastily removed.

Mr. Barton has not been heard from, and his relatives said yesterday that they did not know what had become of him. A report was circulated that he had sailed for Europe Thursday in the steamer that he and his bride contemplated sailing on, but the rumor could not be verified.

At Miss Patterson's residence it was said that Mr. Barton had not been heard from.

Arthur Tasch, a confectioner at Bergen and Fairmount Avenues, said that Mr. Barton and Miss Patterson visited his establishment July 3, and he cashed for Mr. Barton a check on the Fifth National Bank. It was returned marked "No account." Mr. Barton redeemed the check, saying that the bank officers had made a mistake, as his father had deposited $500 to his credit a few days before and he had drawn less than $50 against it. Apart from this, there is nothing to show that Mr. Barton was financially embarrassed. He held a good position in the New-York Custom House.

A relative of the Patterson family last night stated that a few days before the date fixed for the wedding Mr. Barton borrowed $400 from Mrs. Frank Patterson, an aunt of the bride.

PROPOSED CHANGE OF NAME.

Washington Heights Library's Good Work and Success.

The Washington Heights Library has given public notice that it will present a petition to the Supreme Court on Aug. 24 for leave to change its name to the Washington Heights Free Library. Edmund S. Whitman, the President of the library, explained to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday the reasons for the contemplated change.

"The Washington Heights Library, which it situated at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue," said Mr. Whitman, "was organized as a circulating library and was incorporated under the laws of this State twenty-five years ago. It was supported by voluntary subscriptions and fees charged for the loan of books. About ten years ago J. Hood Wright proposed to give $100 a month to the library on condition that it be made free. This proposal was accepted by the Trustees of the library, and since that time it has been absolutely free. Since Mr. Wright's death his widow has continued the subscription. Mr. Wright also bequeathed $100,000 to the library, but it will not receive the money until the death of his sister.

"Although the library has been free, the corporate name has not been changed. The Trustees have decided to make the change, so that the library will be enabled to receive its proportion of the grant from the State for the purchase of books, and also its proportion of the city's grant to free libraries."

The library has on its shelves over 10,000 volumes, and its circulation is over 3,000 volumes a month.

PLUMBER FINED FOR POOR WORK.

Justice Jacobs Scores a Man Who Endangered the Lives of Tenants.

William S. Shaw, a boss plumber of 2,005 Amsterdam Avenue, was found guilty of not properly plumbing a new tenement house on the south side of West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, being erected by Charles Fisher, a contractor, and was fined $250 by Presiding Justice Jacobs, in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday.

The complaint was made by J. M. Thompson, an Inspector in the Building Department. According to the latter's affidavit, he discovered that Shaw had not done the plumbing as was provided for in the plans and specifications of the architect, but had so constructed the traps that the house would have been full of sewer gas all the time, endangering the lives of the tenants. Shaw claimed the improper work was done by his workmen while he was temporarily absent from the building.

In passing sentence Presiding Justice Jacobs said:

"There is little in this case to commend the defendant to the consideration of the Court. He is charged with a violation of the building law, in that the plumbing work undertaken by him was such as to endanger the lives of eleven families who were to occupy the house. Had not the Building Department discovered the way this work was done, many lives might have been sacrificed. This is the first case of this character brought before this Court, and we will not be so severe in our sentence as we shall be in similar cases hereafter. The sentence of this Court is that the defendant pay a fine of $250, and in default thereof stand committed to the city prison for sixty days."

Reformed Church Pastors Right.

From The Christian Intelligencer.

Not long ago a leader among our Western ministers said: "I have personal knowledge of the views of nearly all our pastors in the West, and to a man they are opposed to calling 50 cents' worth of silver a dollar." These men represent the people of Holland descent in sections of our country where this financial heresy is supposed to be most widespread. In more ways than one the Reformed Church is doing good missionary work in benighted parts of the earth.

HONEST MONEY LEAGUE

DEMOCRATS TAKE STEPS TOWARD ORGANIZATION.

Enthusiastic Business Men Meet in the Plaza Hotel—Report of a Committee—Invitation to All Democratic Opponents of the Chicago Platform—Speeches Made by John Byrne, J. E. Bloom, and L. J. Callanan.

The preliminary steps were taken last night at an enthusiastic meeting of Democratic business men in the Plaza Hotel for the formation of the Democratic Honest Money League of America. L. J. Callanan presided. The object of the league is to antagonize in every possible way the principles enunciated in the Chicago platform, and to secure the defeat of Bryan and Sewall.

In response to a call sent to a number of business men of the Democratic faith, a meeting was held at the Plaza Hotel on July 20, and it was determined to form an honest money league. A committee was appointed to formulate a plan for permanent organization. The meeting last night was for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee, which consisted of John Byrne, John Crane, Lawrence J. Callanan, F. R. Pemberton, George B. Robinson, Frank C. Travers, and Robert McGuinnis, Jr. The committee reported as follows:

The undersigned, Committee on Permanent Organization, appointed at a meeting of Democratic citizens, held at the Plaza Hotel, New-York City, on Monday evening, July 20, 1896, beg leave to report and recommend:

First—That there be formed an association to be known as the Democratic Honest Money League of America.

Second—That the object of the association is to antagonize the un-Democratic principles enunciated in the Chicago platform and to defeat the candidates nominated thereon.

Third—That to effect this object the association proposes to inaugurate and carry into effect a system of education on the lines of sound Democratic doctrine, by inculcating in the minds of the people the importance of preserving the honor and integrity of the Nation and of reaffirming as a principle the soundness and inviolability of contract obligation, National and individual, and opposition to repudiation in any and every form.

And the committee further recommend an organization upon the following lines:

That there be elected a President, Vice Presidents, Secretaries, and Treasurer, an Executive Committee of ten persons, a Committee on Finance of ten persons, a Committee on Literature, and a Committee on Public Speakers.

That so soon as the organization is effected, the names of at least twenty-five persons, all citizens of the State of New-York, shall be selected for Vice Presidents, and that the names of ten persons in each of the other States of the Union shall also be selected, and that such persons be made Vice Presidents of this league, and that these Vice Presidents be urged to form leagues in their respective States in harmony with this association and in close affiliation with it.

And the committee recommend that all Democrats opposed to the Chicago platform and the nominees thereon be invited to become members of this league.

John Byrne, the Chairman of the committee, said, in offering the report:

The crisis which now confronts the country cannot be exaggerated. The honor, integrity, and safety of the Nation are attacked by formidable foes, who have been preparing for years this assault upon the most benevolent of governments. The propaganda the free-silver advocates have been preaching has seduced the people of the West and the South into opposition to their best interests, although they do not realize this fact. The principles enunciated in the Chicago platform are just as vicious and just as dangerous as those which preceded the French Revolution.

This free-silver heresy is simply used as a cloak for other and more vicious attacks upon the integrity of the country. It is better for the business men of the country to devote the next three months to saving the country, instead of, perhaps, three years after the mischief is done, in rescuing it from the army now marshaling to destroy all our established institutions.

In this crisis it is the duty of all good Democrats to stand firm for their country, to sink all party distinctions, and to stand shoulder to shoulder with all true citizens in support of the integrity of the Nation, as they did during the rebellion. We want above all things to inaugurate a campaign of education and endeavor to call back our erring brethren who have been seduced from the true principles of Democracy by the seductive heresy of free silver.

One of the men present asked Mr. Byrne whether the naming of a third candidate on a sound-money platform would have any effect on the formation or the league.

Mr. Byrne said that it would have no effect, as the league does not propose to have any political affiliations. Its only object will be to defeat the nominees of the Chicago Convention. Mr. Byrne added:

I look upon the movement for a third candidate with fear. I am afraid that it will divide our forces. As for myself, I have no hesitation in saying that although I have never been anything else than a Democrat, I am prepared to follow the banner of sound money even into the Republican camp and vote for McKinley, if there is no other way to defeat the Chicago nominees. I do not recognize Bryan and Sewall as Democratic candidates.

J. E. Bloom said that he was fully in accord with the sentiments of Mr. Byrne. He did not think that business men realize the danger which confronted them, and added:

The energy and force of the South were fully exemplified in the civil war, and that energy and force, added to the force of the West, will be doubled and trebled. The issue must be met squarely. It must not be made light of, and must be met with square and sound reasoning. Therefore, there is the greatest necessity for an educational campaign, such as the league proposes to adopt.

L. J. Callanan said:

What we want to do is to work incessantly for the education of the people, to show them the folly of the free-silver heresy. I am not in favor of a third candidate, for I feel that it would divide the honest-money forces, and I want to see the silver heresy so flattened out in this campaign that it will not be heard of again. It would be a very bitter pill for many of us to vote for McKinley, but I am prepared to do that even to defeat the nominees of the Chicago Convention. I care little for party when the honor of the country is at stake. In my opinion the honor and integrity of the country are as much at stake now as they were in 1861. Then we had to fight for the preservation of the Union; now the battle is to preserve the financial integrity of the Nation.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

It was resolved to meet again at the Plaza Hotel next Wednesday evening, when officers will be elected and a permanent organization effected.

SOUND MONEY FOR THE INSURED.

John A. McCall Points Out Necessity of Keeping the Dollar Honest.

Every person who carries a life insurance policy will be interested in a circular which President John A. McCall of the New-York Life Insurance Company is distributing. In it he deals practically with the silver question. The circular is as follows:

"The life insurance companies and associations of this country operating in the State of New-York, as it appears from the report of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, issued in 1896, number more than 10,000,000 policy holders, divided as follows: Industrial, 6,674,632; old line, 1,877,808; fraternal, 1,201,448; assessment, 653,987; total, 10,407,875.

"If we add to this total the beneficiaries of the insured—that is, their wives and children (except industrial policy holders)—we have at least 25,000,000 people interested in the payment of claims by these companies and associations. During the year 1895 these several organizations paid to policy holders and their beneficiaries $165,103,610. Similar payments for the past five years exceed $730,000,000.

"It is within reason to assume that the payments to insured people, and the widows and orphans of such people, for the next five years will equal this last-mentioned sum. The total outstanding insurance contracted to be paid is $9,681,497,447.

"This sum must be paid at some time or other, for death is certain. How shall it be paid? In what kind of dollars—silver in gold worth 100 cents, or dollars in silver worth 53 cents or less? The insurance policy itself is an agrement to pay in lawful money, and the main issue involved in the forthcoming election brings home to every policy holder this question: In what commodity shall the payment be made?

"With silver dollars and gold dollars at a parity, the question answers itself, but with dollars worth only 53 cents, what may be the effect on the wife and children for whom the policy holder noped to provide in the event of death, or on his business which he expects to straighten out with the proceeds of his policy? What may be the effect on the competency for his old age which he expected to derive from honest dollars, and which may be payable in doubtful dollars, if the free coinage of silver is adopted?

"The premiums have been paid in gold or its equivalent, and to compel the policy holder or his family to accept one-half the value that he has paid for at the maturity of the claim would be as iniquitous and indefensible as though he had been robbed on the highway. If the views of the Chicago candidate prevail, the companies could not, even if they are willing, provide for the payment of their claims in gold dollars. The platform on which he stands reads, in part, as follows:

"'We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public or private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract.'

"The record of the debauched currency period of 1870-73, when thirty life insurance companies retired from business, is too recent an object lesson to be forgotten, and its results too deplorable to permit the custodians of life insurance funds to be indifferent to the great danger that threatens policy holders and those depending on them.

"Surely, it is not a political question that confronts us, and even if it is, on the vital point at issue—sound money—which involves the honor of the people and the prosperity of the country, the Chicago candidate and platform are antagonistic, and we may well subordinate our non-essential convictions to the essential one for patriotic reasons, if no other. Their chosen officers may officially appeal to insured and beneficiary for common and united action against those who would greatly impair, if not destroy, the protection that has been secured by much self-denial.

"No one responsible for the management of these sacred trusts should fail to denounce the financial heresies of the Chicago platform, or refuse to join in bringing about the defeat of their advocate."

TO SOUND THE BUSINESS MEN.

Theodore W. Myers Would Have a Sound-Money Declaration.

Ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers, a Democrat whose loyalty to the genuine principles of his party cannot be questioned, is President of the Business Men's Democratic Association of New-York. He has sent a letter to Julius D. Mahr, Secretary of the association, asking that a meeting be called at an early date so that the attitude of the association in the campaign can be decided upon. He believes that the association is for sound money. If it is not, he will resign as its President. The letter was as follows:

I respectfully urge the necessity of calling an early meeting of the Business Men's Democratic Association for the purpose of deciding what action our organization should take in the forthcoming Presidential campaign.

For the first time, I find it impossible to accept the platform and the candidate of the National Democratic Convention.

In my judgment, the issues which are presented to the voters of this country in the present campaign bear no resemblance to those which have divided the two great parties in the past. Conditions have arisen which make it necessary to choose between the breaking of old party ties and the acceptance of a propaganda of dishonesty, lawlessness, and National dishonor.

I believe that a large majority of the members of the Business Men's Democratic Association concur with me in these views, but I have no right to assume such to be the case, and by remaining President of the association without obtaining a formal expression of sentiment from its members I may misrepresent them. Should I be mistaken, I shall be obliged, regretfully, to tender my resignation.

If, on the other hand, the members of the Business Men's Democratic Association desire to continue the active existence of the organization for the furtherance of these principles, which in the past we have regarded as beneficial to true Democracy and to our country at large, it is highly desirable that such amendment should be made to the by-laws of the organization as will permit of active political work under the changed conditions which exist.

I know of no crisis in the history of our country where the active participation in politics of business men is more imperatively necessary than it is at present. The sophistries of repudiation must be laid bare. The unthinking portion of the community must be warned of the dangers which threaten the prosperity of the people. The safeguards of the Constitution must be preserved, and the honor of the Nation and its people maintained inviolate. That the situation is critical, no one, not blindly optimistic, can deny. But I have firm faith in the good intentions, honesty, and common sense of the American people, and believe that all that is needed is to have the truth brought home to them.

To help shed light on the present encircling darkness should be the aim of every business man and patriotic citizen, and I therefore urge the desirability of calling a meeting at the earliest possible opportunity.

The meeting of the association, as requested by the President, will be held in a few days.

VALUE OF A THIRD TICKET.

It Can Draw Votes from Bryan Unattainable by McKinley.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Gen. Sickles is reported as comparing the nomination of a third candidate to the use of blank cartridges. An Indiana paper says it would be as useful as the fifth wheel of a coach. If any one is in the comparative mood—not exactly a grammar phrase—he can make up fifty such analogies, which mean very little, because the things compared are so totally different in their nature.

Gen. Sickles is well read in the history of wars, and he is likely to have an unusually good knowledge of Spanish wars. He knows that from time immemorial the victories effected in Spain by invading armies against native armies—regulars against regulars—have been practically nullified by the dashes of guerrilla bands, acting each on its own hook, and distracting the foreigners as no enrolled force ever could do. He knows perfectly well that Carolina was saved by just such corps under Marion and Sumter, whose exertions would have been indeed thrown away if they had waited to attach themselves to Gates. He knows how utterly Buell's ponderous efforts were paralyzed by Morgan's raid into Kentucky.

A third nomination can draw from Bryan votes that McKinley never can, and that is the whole. WILLIAM EVERETT.

QUINCY, Mass., July 23, 1896.

A Third Ticket the Best Plan.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

There are hundreds of Democrats in this locality who are at a loss to know what to do. They are sound-money Democrats, and cannot indorse either Bryan or the platform upon which he was nominated at Chicago. They do not want to vote for McKinley, since they believe he is a "wobbler," as they term it, on the silver question. A third ticket, for sound money, is believed to be the best plan to adopt. They say, hurrah for a revival of National Democracy and a good candidate! Let us have it. A. J. CHAMPION.

STAMFORD, N. Y., July 23, 1896.

INVESTMENT COMPANY IN COURT.

Officers Accused of Withholding Deeds from Land Purchasers.

Moritz Bauer of the Manhattan Investment Company of 150 Nassau Street was in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday in response to a summons issued by Magistrate Brann, at the request of Peter Fasset of 260 East Nineteenth Street.

Fasset claims that he, among a number of others, was induced to buy property of the Manhattan Company, and was given contracts which provided that as soon as the sum agreed upon for the property had been paid in, the company was to give full and complete title by warranty deeds. Fasset and a dozen others have been in the Centre Street Police Court during the last few days, claiming they had paid sums ranging from $200 to $600 to the company, but were unable to get the deeds or any satisfaction. It was to get an explanation of the company's conduct that Magistrate Brann issued the summons.

Bauer denied that he was the President of the company, as claimed. He said he was only a stockholder.

The facts of the matter, explained Charles Goldzier, were that the defendant company was in the hands of a receiver, and a number of judgments had been entered up against it. All of these had been satisfied, except two, of about $300 each. This constituted a lien against about 600 lots. The finances of the company were such that the company would be able to pay these within a few days.

Thomas P. Dineen, representing the complainants, said all they wanted was deeds to the lots that would convey a good and perfect title. Magistrate Brann adjourned the case until July 29, with the understanding that in the meantime the Manhattan Investment Company was to pay off the judgments and issue the promised deeds.

Chicago's Statue of John A. Logan.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

It has been practically decided to erect the John A. Logan monument in Jackson Park. It will occupy a commanding position on a mound 250 by 275 feet in dimensions and 25 feet high. The height of the monument will be 25 feet. It is now being designed by Augustus St. Gaudens and Stanford White. The committee having the dedication in charge consists of Robert T. Lincoln, Judge Tuthill, and Judge Blodgett.

TAMMANY MUST PONDER

EFFORTS TO DELAY THE INDORSEMENT OF CHICAGO TICKET.

Question Expected to Come Up Before the Meeting of the State Committee—Democrats Who Might Hesitate to Represent the Organization in the Convention Under a Declaration for Bryan—Ex-Mayor Grant Confers with Mr. Whitney.

While it is conceded by prominent gold-standard Democrats that Tammany will eventually indorse Bryan and Sewall, for various reasons efforts will be made to delay any such action as long as possible.

One point was gained when the ratification of the Chicago ticket was put off until after the meeting of the State Committee, which will be held next week. At that meeting, it is expected, the question will be brought up, and Democrats of prominence in State politics are anticipating a session of unusual importance. Some believe that the meeting will be the most important incident since the delegates returned from Chicago.

If Tammany should, as an organization, indorse Bryan and Sewall before delegates to the State Convention are chosen in this city, some Democrats who would have a dominating influence in the convention might hesitate to go as delegates representing Tammany.

If Tammany should officially commit itself to the Chicago ticket, some Democrats who are in favor of a third ticket, who will not indorse the Chicago platform, and who have bolted the Chicago ticket would hesitate, they say, to sit in a convention with the indorsement of the only organization which can send them there.

These include some of the men who were delegates to Chicago, who were largely instrumental in shaping the policy of New-York's seventy-two men in the National Convention, and who would be expected to report to the State gathering, which yet has the task of nominating Presidential Electors. Among these are mentioned William C. Whitney, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, and James J. Martin.

When the State Committee meets next week, William Sulzer, who has climbed on the platform of repudiation and indorsed the ticket, expects to put the organization on record. He has been threatening to bring up the question of an indorsement by the committee and that he will press the question.

Unless the committee should "sit down" hard upon Mr. Sulzer and refuse to entertain his proposition, there may be a discussion, and a discussion which will shape the attitude of the State organization in a way that will leave the State Convention little to do.

One argument which is brought forward against the indorsement of Bryan and Sewall just at present grows out of the action of the Populists at St. Louis. The cool heads argue that it would be well to wait until the "Boy Orator" has defined in his letters of acceptance his position on the peculiar doctrines laid down in the Populist platform.

It is expected that the leaders in the State organization, including Senator Hill and Chairman Hinkley, will discuss very carefully the situation which will confront the State Committee next week. Senator Hill, it was said, would probably return from his yachting cruise to-day or to-morrow, and again go to Normandie-by-the-Sea.

Ex-Mayor Hugh Grant visited Mr. Whitney yesterday and discussed for a time the attitude of Tammany Hall toward Bryan and Sewall, and the proposed third ticket favored by the conference at Chicago Thursday.

Ex-Mayor Grant is fully in sympathy with the propositions laid down by Mr. Whitney in his interview published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. He believes that all patriotic Democrats should enter the fight for sound money, and he believes a flat declaration from Major McKinley that he recognizes in the present crisis that honest money is the one issue, while the tariff and other issues are of secondary importance, would be a help in bringing Democrats to his support.

JOYCE CLAIMS HIS GIRL-WIFE.

She Says She Believes He Did Not Mean to Desert Her.

Mrs. Belle Humphries Joyce, the fifteen-year-old girl-wife, who thought her husband, Noah G. D. Joyce, who brought her to this city from Los Angeles, Cal., had deserted her, and who on Thursday was committed by Magistrate Simms, in the Yorkville Police Court, to the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was returned yesterday afternoon to her husband, who was in court to claim her.

Joyce went to Yorkville Court yesterday morning, hoping to find his wife there. But she did not appear.

In the afternoon the Gerry society agents took the girl-wife to court. Magistrate Simms asked her if she felt inclined to go with her husband, after Agent Agnew had asserted that the society would aid her in going back to her parents if she so desired.

"Yes," she said. "I believe he is honest and true; I want to go with him."

"Very well," said Magistrate Simms. "These officers have assured me that they believe you to be legally married by California laws, and I have no wish to keep you from your husband. Go, and if he should desert you, apply to the society or to this court, and you will be taken proper care of."

Then the couple, smiling and looking happy, left the courtroom arm in arm.

Agent Agnew said he did not put much reliance in Joyce's story of misadventure. He said he was formerly in the employ of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and it would be impossible for any one to recover lost money as Joyce said he had done at Hartford without going to the main office in New-Haven and proving ownership to it.

THE LUCANIA'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Almost in Collision with La Touraine of the French Line.

The steamship Lucania of the Cunard Line, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool and Queenstown, very narrowly escaped collision at sea with the French Line steamship La Touraine, which was bound east, at 11:30 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, when a thick fog prevailed.

The Lucania was following the westerly track for this season, when Chief Officer Morison, who was on the bridge, heard the shrieking of a fog siren. For a moment it was impossible to tell from which direction the sound proceeded. But immediately the bell was rung to stop the engines and reverse.

Then the siren sounded louder and nearer and directly ahead. The helm was put hard to port, and as the mammoth steamship swerved off to the right a string of lights came out of the fog ahead and shot by within a biscuit's throw to port. The lights were from the cabins of La Touraine.

Chief Officer Morison said last night that he could not understand how La Touraine came to be where she was, forty-five miles north of the easterly steamship lane. The position was 44 degrees west longitude and 47 degrees 30 minutes north latitude.

It was a bad night and few, if any, passengers were on the Lucania's deck when La Touraine went by. The fog whistles were heard, however, and excited the interest that is customary when it is known to the ocean voyager that another vessel is near. But before any one could get where he could peer out for the stranger she was gone. The incident, therefore, caused no fright among the passengers.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—WINDSOR—Lady Hannen of England.

—HOLLAND—Sir Sidney McKinnon of London.

—HOFFMAN—Lawrence Gardner of Washington, D. C.

—WALDORF—Hugh O'Beirne of the British Embassy at Washington and E. C. Smith, President of the Central Vermont Railroad Company.

—MURRAY HILL—Sir Mackenzie Bowell of Ottawa, Capt. John N. Bofinger of St. Louis, J. Newton Fiero of Albany, and Mrs. M. French Sheldon.

PRACTICAL TALKS ABOUT SILVER.

An Anarchistic Sentiment.

There is a good deal of Anarchistic sentiment in New-York, and Bryan is getting some benefit from it. It will continue to favor him throughout the campaign, and will make votes for him election day. There is another side to the proposition, though. No matter how much this sentiment shall help the Chicago nominee, it will hurt him many times more. It is bad to have such a sentiment in a community, but it comes in handy this year. It furnishes the advocates of honest money and good government a most important and influential argument.

They say temperance lecturers sometimes take about with them besotted individuals whom they make use of by pointing to them as "horrible examples" of the evils of indulgence in spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors. In the men who are moved by the Anarchistic spirit to which I have referred, we, who are opposed to the wild doctrines for which Bryan stands, may find our "horrible examples." I trust these "horrible examples" will keep themselves well to the front all through the campaign. I want them to talk and air their revolutionary ideas. Nothing will hurt Bryan more than the campaigning in his behalf of these reckless men.

"Who is that man?" I asked of one of a party of workingmen who had been listening to a harangue by one of these Anarchistic gentlemen.

"Oh, he works in the shop. What do you think of his ideas?"

"Tell me," said I, "what you think of them."

"He scares me. That's the size of it. I'm just as much of a laboring man as he is—do the same work he does and get the same pay. I thought at first I'd vote for Bryan, but the more I hear from fellows like this one that's just gone out, the more afraid I am to do it. That man seems to want a revolution like they used to have over in France. He expects there'd be one if Bryan should be elected, and I guess he's right about it. Before I heard him talk and some more like him I believed what Bryan and his friends said. I wouldn't listen to the arguments of the sound-money fellows.

"'They're putting up a man of straw and knocking him over,' I said to my wife. 'I don't believe a word of this talk about a panic being sure to follow the election of Bryan—and a big financial crash. I ain't afraid of this cheap money they're talking about,' says I. 'I guess the Government is good for every dollar it puts out.'

"I feel different now. These rabid fellows have scared me. I don't want a revolution in this country. I don't want things upset and torn to pieces. There's a good many things I want to see done, but they ought to be done carefully and not in a rush.

"Now, this fellow wants an income tax. So do I. But his way and mine of getting it are different. He wants to get at the Supreme Court of the United States with a club. He'd fire every man off the bench that voted that the law submitted to the court was unconstitutional. Before he'd put a man in one of the vacancies he'd go to him and say: 'If we put you on the Supreme Court bench, will you vote that the income tax is constitutional? If you won't, we ain't got any use for you, see!'

"That's no way to do the business. I don't know much, but I know enough to want to make the highest court in the country independent. I don't want that interpreted. I want it to be free to say what it thinks.

"This fellow damns every Judge who gives a decision against things laboring men want. I don't. I wouldn't wonder if we made a mistake in that income-tax law. I'd like to try it once more and take in everybody rich and poor. Then it could be submitted to the court again. I guess we'd get a law that would stand if we worked long enough.

"The fellow that just quit us don't say that. He wants to get at the rich and squeeze them right away. Any old law is good enough for him. If it ain't Constitutional, to the devil with the Constitution.

"Another thing I don't like. He thinks strikers ought to be allowed to fight their employers as long as they like, and any way they like. Let 'em use clubs and pistols and torches, if they want to. He thinks it was wrong to stop the fight out in Chicago when the great strike was on out there. He thinks it was wrong to call out the troops over in Brooklyn at the time of the street-car strike. Ought to have let 'em fight it out, he says.

"That isn't my idea at all, and I'm just as good a friend of the laboring man as he is. I hate to think of men working for small wages and long hours. I get mad every time I read about men who are oppressed by their employers. I believe, though, that the only way to really help the laboring man is by going to the lawmakers and submitting reasonable propositions and asking them to make them into laws. They do it for us pretty near every time. We've got lots of laws on the statute books in that way. Don't know as I can think of a case when we ever asked for a thing that we all agreed on was fair and proper that we didn't get it.

"We can't help ourselves any by upsetting courts, making tools of Judges, establishing mob law. But that's just what that Chicago platform advocates.

"There's one other thing that I've thought of since I've heard fellows like the one we are speaking of discuss the Chicago platform. Somehow, it seems to me that this rabid talk comes from men that have nothing but their clothes, and maybe a little furniture. If you go among our men, I guess you'll find that those that have little homes of their own, all paid for, or part paid for, and those that save a little every week to put in the savings bank, and those that have got their lives insured, so that their families may have something if they should be taken away—I say, I guess you'll find about all of those feel as I do.

"A financial revolution, and, perhaps, a social revolution along with it, would hurt men like us. We've got our homes and nice families in them; we are trying to give our children advantages so that they won't have to work as we do; we are laying by a little every now and then. We don't want all this changed.

"There's things that don't suit us, I admit it; but I tell you what I think—I didn't think so at first, but I do now—I think that if we settle this financial question, once for all, right, get it out of politics, and put the country at rest, we'll be able to do a good many things that ought to be done. There's no use denying it, the sentiment of the American voters is in favor of taking care of the common people. It's growing stronger every year. There isn't any need of revolution—hasty, hot-headed action. Get rid of this financial question first and get rid of it the right way, and then we can do the other things, and we won't have to do them with clubs, neither. We can go at them quietly and carefully, and the best and wisest men in the country will help us. But we've got to settle the silver question first."

"And how would you settle it?" I demanded.

"I'd settle it right, and there ain't but one way to do it. I see it now, though I didn't when the camp

RACING IN BAD WEATHER

FOUR FAVORITES WON IN THE MUD AT BRIGHTON BEACH.

The Two-Year-Olds Made the Best Contests of the Afternoon—Three of Them Finished Heads Apart in Two Different Races—Lady Inez Shows a Bit of Quality with Light Weight Up over a Mile and an Eighth.

There was no particularly bewildering enjoyment at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday. It was chilly, damp, drizzling, and generally doleful, even though four of the six favorites won and the other two winners, Remp and Regulator, were second choices in their races. The track was heavy and the time poor, as a rule. Yet there were good, sharp finishes in the two races for two-year-olds.

The new management, which has created a handsome racing resort out of the old Brighton track, with an expenditure of $125,000 already, seems to be in hard luck so far as weather is concerned thus far, as it has rained every day since the gates were opened. Track Superintendent Clare travels around with a bad case of the blues in consequence, as he is sure that with pleasant weather owners would find his track as good as any about here. He wants a couple of days of warmth and sunshine, and says that under such conditions the track would be as fast as Gravesend, Sheepshead Bay, or Morris Park. Mr. W. A. Engeman, to whose enterprise the new track is due, takes things philosophically, is satisfied because he is at least losing no money, as the attendance has averaged about 3,000 a day, and hopes for fair weather and a "boom" within a few days.

Two-year-olds furnished the best sport of the day yesterday. In the second race, Remp, Successful, and Nina Louise made a pretty race of the five-furlong dash, finishing heads apart and all three in a drive during the last quarter of a mile of the race. Nina Louise cut out the running, and for a half mile Set Fast was close up with her, but just at the end the latter quit badly and finished in the ruck.

In the fifth race Regulator, Taranto, and Doomful were the trio to make a finish just as close and exciting as had the three in the second dash. Burlesque was the favorite, and Sims had the mount on him, but he was badly interfered with by Hirsch on Doomful on the first turn and could never get up into the running so as to have a chance for the money. Taranto had also been crowded and interfered with, and after the race Hewitt, who rode the Belmont colt, made a complaint of foul riding against Hirsch. This charge was so fully proved that Hirsch was set down for four days as a punishment. Enright's riding was all right and good and commendable, so S. S. Howland, who acted as Steward in Mr. Swigert's place, told the lad, but reckless riding was dangerous and not to be commended. So he gave Hirsch a practical lesson, and it will be a costly one to the lad, who has been doing so well of late that his services are in constant demand. Mr. Howland does not wish to see the lad's career blighted, as was "Jimmy" Lambley's, by reckless and foul riding.

The other races were rather commonplace affairs. Connoisseur won the first race very easily, coming away from his field at the turn into the home stretch and winning in a romp. Trillette spread-eagled her field in the mile dash for maiden three-year-olds, winning in a big gallop, with the rest of the field strung out in Indian file.

The fourth race, a five-furlong dash for three-year-olds and upward, was merely an exercise gallop for Irish Reel. The race for the place was between Religion and Right Royal, and the former was successful. Irish Reel ran in the colors of Charles Fleischmann & Son for the first time.

Lady Inez, one of "Mike" Dwyer's Western purchases, showed that she was a fair sort of horse at a distance by easily defeating Emma C. and Captain T. in the last race, for which she was a hot favorite. Captain T. made the running for nearly seven furlongs, when Lady Inez went to the front and won easily. Captain T. then collapsed utterly, and Emma C. beat him home for the place.

A new starting machine, the invention of "Phil" McGuinness of Brooklyn, was tried with marked success in both the five-furlong races. It is the neatest of all the machines in appearance, is portable, with a barrier of netting which can injure no one, is operated by electricity, and, as it operates noiselessly and instantaneously, seems by far the most practical thing of the kind tried about here.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—One mile, for non-winners this year. Purse $500. Time—1:45½.
1—Connoisseur, J. E. Seagram's ch. c., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Dixiana, 112 pounds, 7 to 10 and 1 to 3.....(Lewis)
2—Manchester, W. M. Wallace's b. c., 4, 104, 5 to 1 and 9 to 5.....(Hill)
3—Crimea, D. Higgin's ch. f., 3, 84, 6 to 1.....(Coylie)
Won by two lengths; a half length between second and third.

Maple Prince, 3, 91, 20 to 1, (Hewitt;) Florena Hubbard, 3, 73, 30 to 1, (Slack;) Kallirhoe, 4, 89, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Article, 3, 82, 15 to 1, (Powers;) Tomoka, 3, 75, 40 to 1, (O'Connor;) Bon Ami, 3, 89, 25 to 1, (Hirsch,) and Shelly Tuttle, 7, 101, 25 to 1, (Gardner,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-olds. Purse $500. Time—1:04½.
1—Remp, W. M. Wallace's ch. c., by Haydin Edwards-Onrirlace, 102 pounds, 6 to 1, and 2 to 1.....(Hill)
2—Successful, Kensico Stable's b. f., 95, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Hirsch)
3—Nina Louise, H. E. Leigh's ch. f., 100, 4 to 1.....(Gardner)
Won by a neck; a head between second and third.

Break o' Day, 90, 4 to 1, (Powers;) Olivia L., 97, 12 to 1, (Harris;) Set Fast, 90, 15 to 1, (Harrison;) Florian, 85, 30 to 1, (O'Connor;) Don Blas, 106, 15 to 1, (Sheedy;) McCall, 106, 15 to 1, (Hartz;) Cardinal, 106, 15 to 1, (Lewis,) and Altonwood, 80, 30 to 1, (Neumeyer,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—One mile, for maiden three-year-olds. Purse $500. Time—1:47½.
1—Trillette, Wolf Hill Stable's b. f., by Eothen-Trill, 107 pounds, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5..(Hill)
2—Eliza Belle, Belle Stable's ba. f., 107, 4 to 1 and even money.....(Doggett)
3—Nick Johnson, N. J. Johnson's b. g., 109, 7 to 1.....(Ballard)
Won by eight lengths; two lengths between second and third.

Dolando, 109, 15 to 1, (Bergen;) Bergen, 109, 6 to 1, (Harris;) Out Gallop, 112, 15 to 1, (Healey;) Glengowrie, 111, 8 to 1, (Lewis;) Osikaleta, 112, 20 to 1, (M. Bergen,) and Braham, 109, 6 to 1, (Sheedy,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $600. Time—1:02¾.
1—Irish Reel, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. f., 4 years, by Exile-Round Dance, 109 pounds, 1 to 4.....(Sloane)
2—Religion, Erie Stable's ch. f., 3, 84, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Maher)
3—Right Royal, Harlem Stable's ch. g., 3, 88, 10 to 1.....(Coylie)
Won by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

Kennebunk, 4, 111, 12 to 1, (Lewis;) Lady Greenway, 3, 84, 15 to 1, (Powers,) and Irvana, 8, 88, 20 to 1, (Hirsch,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-olds. Purse $600. Time—1:04¾.
1—Regulator, J. R. & F. P. Keene's ch. c., by Order-Lucy Wallace, 98 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Sloane)
2—Taranto, Blemton Stable's b. c., 98, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Hewitt)
3—Doomful, Charles Fleischmann & Son's ch. c., 98, 20 to 1.....(Hirsch)
Won by a head; a neck between second and third.

Rotterdam, 118, 5 to 1, (Taral;) Burlesque, 118, even money, (Sims;) Miss Prim, 95, 10 to 1, (Waller;) Sleepy Belle, 110, 15 to 1, (Lewis;) Loedville, 102½, 8 to 1, (Hill;) Mahoney, 95, 80 to 1, (Wapshire,) and Timour, 108, 20 to 1, (Sheedy,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a furlong. Purse $500. Time—2:00.
1—Lady Inez, M. F. Dwyer's ch. f., by Albert, or Spendthrift-Longitude, 94 pounds, 3 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Emma C., W. Lakeland's br. f., 4, 100, 5 to 2.....(Harris)
3—Captain T., W. C. Daly's ch. h., 3, 104, 7 to 1.....(Lambley)
Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Tinge, 115 pounds; Septour, 107; The Swain, 107; Brisk, 105; Hornpipe, 104; The Winner, 103; Pearl Song, 102; Sir Dixon, Jr., 101; Pitfall, 98; The Dragon, 98; Premier, 89.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs, handicap. For two-year-olds. Casseopia, 110 pounds; Flying Squadron, 107; Quiver, 105; Break o' Day, 103; Set Fast, 100; Sunny Slope, 94; Sedgwick, 90; Simonian, 90.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. For three-year-olds. Abuse, 115 pounds; Midlas, 109; Forum, 107; Tremargo, 105; Zanone, 104, Sir Arlington, 102, Juno, 102; Patrol, 102; Royal Rover, 99; Rock Ledge, 99; Muriel II., 97; Dame Quickly, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—Test Handicap of $1,500. One mile. Gotham, 114 pounds; Ferrier, 114; Lehman, 113; Sir Francis, 108; Rubicon, 106; Kinglet, 98; Aurelian, 98; Captain T., 98; Sapelo, 88.

FIFTH RACE.—The Undergraduate Stakes of $1,200, for two-year-olds. One-half mile. Thomas Cat, 118 pounds; Rodermond, 118; Lady Louise, 110; Braw Lad, 108; Voter, 108; Mahoney, 108; Slow Poke, 108; Valorous, 105; Pearl V., 105; Sister Beatrice, 105; Dumbarton, 105; Miss Prim, 105; Newsgatherer, 105; Mohawk Prince, 105.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a half, over hurdles. Marcus, 145 pounds; Uncle Luke, 143; Annie Bishop, 143; Flushing, 142; Buckeye, 140; Golden Gate, 135; Midgley, 134.

TROTTING AT MYSTIC PARK.

Guinette Wins the 2:08 Class Pacing Event After Close Heats.

BOSTON, July 24.—There was an increased attendance at Mystic Park to-day. The first race—2:13 trot—was won hands down by Nosegay in three heats. The 2:08 pace had a lively field of starters, and all three heats were fighting heats, although Guinette pulled out all of them, Roan Wilkes losing the first two by bad breaks.

Belle G. had very little difficulty in taking three straight in the 2:26 trot. The 2:14 pace was well split up, and after Pussy Cat, Winfield, and Carrie H. had each won a heat the race went over till to-morrow. Summaries:

2:13 Class.—Trotting; purse $600.

Nosegay, b. m., by General Washington, (Bonne)	1	1	1
Queechy, b. h., (McDonald)	2	6	2
Chester, br. h., (Noble)	4	2	3
Caprice, b. m., (Golden)	5	3	4
Benton Wilkes, b. g., (Demarest)	3	5	6
New-York Central, br. g., (Clark)	6	4	5

Time—2:13¼; 2:13; 2:14½.

2:08 Class.—Pacing; purse $600.

Guinette, b. g., by Gambetta Wilkes, (McClary)	1	1	1
Roan Wilkes, ro. h., (Kelley)	2	2	5
Gil Curry, g. g., (Haight)	5	3	2
Moonstone, b. m., (Jones)	3	4	3
Barney, br. h., (Brock)	4	4	4

Time—2:10¼; 2:12¼; 2:14.

2:26 Class.—Trotting; purse $600.

Belle G., blk. m., by Governor Benton, (Twitchell)	1	1	1
Dixinette, gr. m., (McDonald)	4	3	2
Ventura, ch. m., (Howard)	6	2	4
Teazle, b. h., (Bither)	2	5	6
Blackstone Brino, br. g., (Marsh)	3	4	3
Red Ball, b. g., (Jones)	5	6	5

Time—2:19; 2:17; 2:17¼.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse $600, (unfinished.)

Pussy Cat, g. m., by General Wilkes, (Hayden)	3	2	1
Winfield, b. g., by Mambrino Harold, (Gatcomb)	2	1	4
Carrie H., br. m., by Edgewood, (Winston)	1	4	3
Jim Corbett, b. g., (Walker)	8	5	2
Oddity, ch. h., (O'Neil)	4	6	6
Tony Wilcox, ch. g., (——)	6	8	5
Jimmy B., b. g., (Mosher)	5	7	10
Chess, b. g., (Sterling)	7	9	8
Paul Clifford, b. h., (Coakley)	9	8	7
Daigetty, b. g., (Turner)	10	10	9
Sea Bird, ch. h., (Demarest)	dis.		
Allen Boy, b. g., (Paige)	dis.		

Time—2:13¼; 2:14½; 2:14¾.

No More Racing at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 24.—The announcement is made that there will be no more running races at Narragansett Park. J. M. Crosby of Boston had a lease of the track and held several meetings. The decision was reeached because of the refusal of the New-York Jockey Club to grant a license.

CYCLE RACES FOR CHARITY.

Fine Sport Anticipated at the Beach Track To-day.

Arrangements are complete for the charity bicycle tournament to be held this afternoon at the Manhattan Beach track, and a fine day is all that is required to make the venture a success.

The programme is such a varied one that every taste should be gratified, there being races for schoolboys, amateurs, professionals, actors, and policemen, in addition to which there will be exhibitions of trick and fancy riding by well-known performers, and attempts by George Rippert and C. T. Earle to create new records.

The fastest riders among the young scholars of New-York and Brooklyn will compete in the event open to them, and the race, being a scratch one, gives it the importance of a championship.

There is no doubt the races for bicycle policemen will be one of the features of the meeting, and with the crack riders of the New-York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Boston, Newark, and Bayonne Departments doing their utmost to gain the handsome silver cup which will go to the city whose representatives score the largest number of points, excitement should run high.

The public will be able to see several of their footlight favorites in a new role, the one-mile scratch race for actors having attracted such prominent theatrians as John C. Rice, "Old Hoss" Hoey, "Fred" Campbell, Walter Jones, "Bobby" Gaylor, Prof. Herrman, Lee Harrison, "Willie" Collier, W. M. Murray, and W. Ritchie. Bald, Cooper, Sanger, Butler, and Berlo are the star professional riders down to compete, and should they all put in an appearance the race of the year is bound to ensue.

In view of the long programme, competitors are requested to help the management by responding promptly when notified to turn out for their events.

The numbers on the programme have been arranged numerically, which will enable the spectators to more readily locate the contestants. The usual delays caused by the names of the riders being checked off on the track will be avoided, as that will be done in the dressing rooms.

The first event will be decided at 2:45 P. M., and it is expected that the meeting will be concluded by 6 o'clock.

Hughes Injured by a Fall.

PATERSON, N. J., July 24.—A number of wheelmen were more or less injured last night by a peculiar accident near West Side Park. A bicycle firm had its advertising triplet ridden by three young men of this place. They headed a procession of about sixty wheelmen. Thomas Hughes, a well-known rider, was at the handle bar of the triplet. The sixty single riders were strung out behind the triplet. Passing the park the cavalcade was moving at a lively pace on a slight down grade. The front wheel of the triplet struck an obstruction and apparently jerked the one of Hughes's hands loose, for the wheel buckled under the machine and the three riders fell. Before the others knew what was the trouble, or that there was any trouble at all, thirty of them had piled upon the heap. A number of the men were more or less hurt, Hughes was the most severely injured. He was cut and bruised on all parts of the body. A number of the bicycles were broken in the smash-up.

Will Const Down Rat Hill.

The coasting contests which will be held on Aug. 15 under the auspices of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs will take place at Cedar Grove, near Montclair, down what is locally known as Rat Hill. This course offers a coast of over a mile straightaway. It is not too steep at any point, and no railroad crosses it. This is unquestionably the best course that could have been chosen. There is a possibility that the contests, which are for tandems and singles, may be postponed as the date conflicts with the National meet at Louisville, which will be attended by many of the leading cyclists in this vicinity.

Evans's Second Trial Postponed.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 24.—A. W. W. Evans of the New-York Athletic Club, the noted long-distance bicyclist, who was to have started at 5 o'clock this morning in an attempt to beat the twenty-four-hour road record (his own) of 307 miles, was compelled to abandon the attempt on account of rain. Evans intended to make the attempt on the roads from this city to Plainfield and Elizabeth and return. He will start as soon as the conditions are favorable.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The Daily American Wheelman, the first and only cycling daily published in this country, will announce in its columns to-day a temporary suspension of publication. The advertisers have failed to support it with the degree of liberality anticipated, hence its short career. The weekly edition of the paper will continue as heretofore, under the editorship of "Senator" Morgan and Dixie Hines.

—"Doc" England, the Brooklyn cyclist who is crossing the Continent on his wheel, reached Cheyenne, Wyoming, last Monday. At Kimball, Neb., at which point he arrived on Sunday, his cyclometer registered 2,207 miles, being the distance from this city.

—A National cricket meet will be held at Woodlawn Oval, Saratoga, Aug. 25, under the auspices of the Saratoga Good Roads Association. Prizes to the value of $1,000 will be offered.

—The Capitol Wheel Club of Hartford will give a bicycle meet on Saturday, Sept. 12. One of the events will be a twenty-mile road race. Diamonds will be awarded as prizes.

LIKE THE NATIONAL CLUB.

The Bohemian to be a Pocket Edition of the English Organization.

A pocket edition of the famous National Sporting Club of London will find a home in this city in the near future. It will be just as exclusive, and run on exactly the same lines, as the English concern. It will be called the Bohemian Sporting Club, and its home will be the Pontiac Clubhouse, in Amsterdam Avenue, near Eighty-first Street.

Plans for this organization have been under way for some time, with the result that, inside of a month, everything will be in running order. The interior of the house has already been redecorated and upholstered, and presents a harmonious appearance.

Boxing exhibitions are underlined as features of the club, but only members will be admitted to see them. Each member will have a seat in the boxing room, and only the owner can use it. Elaborate preparations are being made in this room, and when finished it should be the most complete of its kind in the country. The gymnasium, card and billiard rooms are all models in their way.

The membership will be limited to 300, and of this number 117 are now enrolled. Nineteen are millionaires. Like the National Club, the names of the members of the Bohemian will never figure in the public prints. The club's programme for September is announced as follows: Sept. 1, special; 8, boxing; 12, vaudeville; 15, boxing; 22, boxing; 26, vaudeville; 29, special boxing night.

C. H. Genslinger, the organizer of the New Manhattan Athletic Club, is the Bohemian's President.

PHILADELPHIA CRICKETERS AHEAD

Have a Good Lead Against the Halifax Eleven.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 24.—The final match of the Halifax series arranged between the Philadelphia cricket players and those of this city began on the Wanderers' Cricket Club grounds shortly after 11 o'clock this morning. The weather was clear and pleasant. The match was between the visitors and a team composed of the best players of the Wanderers' team and the Halifax garrison eleven. The home team was made up as follows: From the garrison team, Messrs. Edwards, (Captain;) Austin, Neve, Darlow, Prentice, and French. From the Wanderers, Messrs. Cahalane, Henry, Kaiser, Smith, and Mackintosh.

The work was most satisfactory to the Germantown team, and it ended its first inning, and the home eleven also completed an inning, before the stumps were drawn, the latter making so small a score that it will have to go on with its second inning as soon as play is resumed to-morrow morning. There is no hope that it will overcome the lead obtained by the visitors, as they have 129 runs to make in order to escape defeat by more than a whole inning. When the score of the Philadelphians reached 147, the partnership of Downs and Biddle having produced 87 runs, Downs was bowled by Prentice. The remaining members of the team scored in handsome style, until, when the tenth man went out, the total was 190.

The Garrison-Wanderers combination went out in quick order, with the exceptions of Austin and French, who made the only doubles, respectively 17 and 21, while Cahalane, one of the cracks, failed to make a mark. The complete scores of the day are:

PHILADELPHIA.

Patterson, b. French	7
Brockie, c. Smith, b. Prentice	2
Clark, b. Prentice	3
Brown, b. Kaiser	24
Biddle, c. Kaiser, b. Cahalane	63
Brewster, b. Neve	9
Downs, b. Prentice	43
Bristol, b. Prentice	0
P. H. Clark, not out	32
Comfort, run out	10
Wright, run out	0
Extras	6
Total	199

HALIFAX.

Barlow, c. Downs, b. Patterson	2
Mackintosh, c. Downs, b. Clark	1
Edwards, b. Patterson	6
Henry, b. Clark	7
Austin, c. P. H. Clark, b. Brown	17
Neve, c. Brockie, b. Patterson	4
French, b. Patterson	21
Smith, b. Brown	0
Prentice, not out	6
Cahalane, b. Patterson	0
Extras	3
Total	70

CLIFTON COLLEGE CRICKETERS

Run Up a Big Score Against Haverford for Two Wickets.

BRISTOL, England, July 24.—In the first day's play of the two-day match between Clifton College and the Haverford College cricket team, commenced here to-day, the home batsmen ran up the enormous total of 400 for two wickets. The wicket and ground were in perfect condition for fast scoring, and the Clifton Captain was fortunate in winning the toss. A very large number of spectators witnessed the game, and the home favorites received enthusiastic applause for their magnificent display.

E. H. L. Steinthal easily carried off the palm for the home side by compiling a double century, not out. Such a performance is rarely accomplished by so young a cricketer. He received a perfect ovation at the conclusion of the day's play, being carried to the pavilion on the shoulders of his admiring schoolfellows.

W. R. Pilkington also distinguished himself by adding over a century to the total, and in company with Steinthal will have an opportunity to add to his score when play is continued to-morrow.

The only two wickets bowled were taken by J. A. Lester, none of the other visiting bowlers being able to make any impression on the hard-hitting play of the Cliftonians. J. E. Scattergood deserves great credit for his excellent work behind the wickets. During the whole day's play there were only fifteen extras, which, considering the large score made, is a most meritorious performance. Play will be continued to-morrow. The Haverfordians will do their utmost to make a draw of the match, the total to-day precluding the possibility of a victory for the visitors. The score:

CLIFTON COLLEGE.

G. H. Noton, b. Lester	14
A. M. Simpson, l. b. w. b. Lester	42
E. H. L. Steinthal, not out	216
W. R. Pilkington, not out	113
E. Sainsbury, to bat	--
A. Robinson, to bat	--
N. O. Tagart, to bat	--
H. G. Garnett, to bat	--
L. B. Fyffe, to bat	--
J. Dansell, to bat	--
R. G. Raw, to bat	--
Byes	9
Leg byes	4
Wides	2
Total	400

BROOKLYNS WIN A GAME.

Batted Pitcher Friend Hard in the Game with Chicagos.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Brooklyn, 9; Chicago, 2.
Washington, 8; Louisville, 7.
Baltimore, 9; St. Louis, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cincinnati	56	26	.686
Cleveland	53	25	.679
Baltimore	51	25	.671
Chicago	48	37	.565
Pittsburg	43	35	.551
Boston	42	35	.545
Brooklyn	36	43	.456
Philadelphia	35	43	.449
Washington	33	42	.440
New-York	31	46	.403
St. Louis	23	55	.295
Louisville	19	57	.250

CHICAGO, July 24.—Brooklyn broke Chicago's winning streak by taking an uninteresting game to-day. The ground was soft and good playing was impossible. A muff by Ryan let in five runs in the second inning. Attendance, 2,000. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Everitt, 3b..	0	1	0	1	0	0	Griffin, cf...	2	3	2	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss..	0	1	3	2	0	0	Shindle, 3b..	1	1	3	2	0	0
Lange, cf...	0	0	2	0	0	0	Jones, rf....	0	2	3	0	0	0
Anson, 1b..	0	0	12	2	0	0	Corcoran, ss.	0	1	1	4	0	0
Ryan, rf...	1	2	2	2	0	1	Andr'sn, 2b.	1	2	2	3	0	0
Decker, lf...	1	2	2	2	0	0	La C'ce, 1b.	1	0	11	0	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b..	0	0	0	3	0	0	Daly, 2b....	3	2	2	2	0	0
Friend, p...	0	3	1	4	0	0	Grim, c....	0	2	2	0	0	0
Donohue, c.	0	1	1	2	0	0	Abbey, p....	0	0	0	4	0	0
Total	2	10	27	14	1		Total	9	13	27	12	1	

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2
Brooklyn	0	5	2	0	1	0	0	1	0—9

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 2. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Brooklyn, 8. First base on balls—Off Friend, 2; off Abbey, 2. Struck out—By Friend, 6. Two-base hits—Anderson, Griffin, Shindle. Sacrifice hit—Grim. Stolen base—Jones. Double play—La Chance, Corcoran, and La Chance. Hit by pitcher—By Friend, Griffin, Shindle. Wild pitch—Friend. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Other League Games.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0—7
Washington	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	—8

Base hits—Louisville, 12; Washington, 11. Errors—Louisville, 4; Washington, 3. Batteries—Cunningham and Miller; McJames and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

AT ST. LOUIS.

Baltimore	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	0 1—8
St. Louis	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3 0 1—8

Batteries—Donohue and McFarland; Hoffer and Clark.

At the end of the twelfth inning the St. Louis team refused to play on account of the darkness, and Umpire Emslie gave the game to Baltimore by the score of 9 to 0.

The New-York-Pittsburg, Cincinnati-Boston, and Cleveland-Philadelphia games were postponed on account of wet grounds.

Baseball on Staten Island.

The Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club will play the Montclair Athletic Club at the former club's grounds, at Livingston, S. I., on Saturday, the 25th inst. Interest in baseball on Staten Island has revived considerably, and the ball team has been very successful up to the present time. The game with the Montclair Athletic Club should be an interesting one.

Tennis at Longwood.

BOSTON, July 24.—No matches in the Longwood tennis tournament were played this forenoon. In the handicap tournament, however, the three matches were played in the fourth round. Lee Ware beat G. H. Carter, 6—2, 6—3; J. D. Forbes beat W. L. Jennings, 6—1, 6—1; Parke of Harvard beat Williston of Chicago University, 6—2, 6—3.

At present it looks as though Hovey and Wrenn would be the contestants in the finals.

The semi-finals in the Challenge Cup match were played this afternoon. Fred Hovey defeated C. R. Budlong, 6—0, 6—0, 8—6, and Wrenn defeated Stevens, 6—1, 9—7, 6—3.

The handicap matches were on all day, some of those played in the afternoon taking place in the rain. In the afternoon Talmadge beat Parke, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3. R. Hooker beat F. E. Howard, 6—5, 6—5. D. D. Forbes beat W. K. Shaw, 6—2, 6—3. Ware beat Pier, 6—2, 6—3.

DESKS AND OFFICE
FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY MANUFACTURED BY T. G. SELLEW, 111 FULTON ST.

AMORITA WON THE RACE

DEFEATED COLONIA AND EMERALD ON HER TIME ALLOWANCE.

The Larchmont Races Were Sailed in a Stiff Easterly Breeze—Colonia's Mainsail Torn Early in the Race—Acushla Led the Dragoon Nearly All Around the Course and Won by Three Minutes—Mai, Celia, and Paprika the Other Winners.

Rain and cold greeted the Larchmont yachtsmen yesterday morning, and for a time it looked as though there would be no race, there not being enough wind to fill the sails of the smallest boats in the harbor. Toward noon, though, a nice breeze came in from the east, and it increased in force until there was all the wind the big boats wanted and more than enough for the small boats.

The race was a glorious one. In the schooner class the Amorita beat the Colonia and Emerald, but the Amorita's victory was partly through the wind softening on the Long Island shore, and the boat though carrying a fresher breeze along with her, gaining considerably, and partly through the Colonia's mainsail ripping early in the race.

It was noon when the preparatory signal was given. As usual, the schooners were started first, the signal being given at 12:05 o'clock. Colonia was the first to cross the line at 12:07:57, Amorita was next, closely followed by Emerald; both were handicapped, and were timed at 12:08. Next to the schooners the twenty-one-footers were sent off, and they crossed in this order: Houri, 12:13:33; Vaquero, 12:13:40; Celia, 12:13:54. Norota started at 12:14:03, Dragoon at 12:15:46, and Acushla at 12:15:59. All these boats crossed on the port tack.

At 12:21 the signal for the thirty-footers was given, and they crossed in the following order on the starboard tack: Musme, Mai, Argonaut, Raccoon, Carolina, and Departure. Then the fifteen-footers were started, and they crossed in the following order: Paprika, Ideal, Hope, Trilby, and Yolu.

It was a beat out to the first mark, and on this point of sailing the Emerald did very well. At the starting line she was handicapped 2 minutes 41 seconds, so that actually she was 2 minutes 44 seconds behind the Colonia. The big boat, of course, gained at once, but not so much as many expected she would. The times taken at the first mark were: Colonia, 1:03:20; Emerald, 1:07:05; Amorita, 1:09:15.

After turning the stake, booms were eased off to starboard, spinnakers were broken out to port, and balloon maintopmast staysails were set. They made a quick run to Hempstead, but the wind was softer on the other side of the Sound, and the Amorita, carrying the fresh breeze along with her, ran up on the Colonia and Emerald. The times taken at the mark were as follows: Colonia, 1:43:06; Emerald, 1:45:15; Amorita, 1:45:40.

Light sails were taken in, and it was a reach across the Sound to the finishing line. The wind was on the starboard quarter, and it freshened considerably as they drew clear of the Long Island shore. The Colonia, with all her canvas drawing beautifully, made quite a substantial gain on this leg, and it began to look as though she would win, in spite of the thirteen minutes she had to allow the Amorita. The times at the home mark were: Colonia, 2:00:13; Emerald, 2:02:53; Amorita, 2:04:23.

On the second round the wind freshened considerably, and the three big boats flew through the water. Each one was handled beautifully, and it was anybody's race yet. The Colonia made a substantial gain on the windward work to Center Island, and the Amorita dropped considerably behind. As they tacked around the mark the times taken were: Colonia, 2:39:32; Emerald, 2:44:03; Amorita, 2:47:30.

It was another run to the Hempstead mark, and over on that side of the Sound the wind was softer again, and the Amorita crawled up on the leaders again. On the reach home, though, the wind grew stronger and stronger and the Colonia seemed to like it more the harder it blew. She easily left the others behind, and carried all her big spread of canvas perfectly, standing up as stiff as a church. The breeze was too much for the Emerald, and she had to be nursed along, and when half way over was luffed up, while her foretopsail was clewed up and jibtopsail taken in. Behind her was the Amorita, coming very fast. She managed to hold on long enough to win by a small margin, owing to her big time allowance. The finishing times were: Colonia, 3:25:48; Emerald, 3:31:06; Amorita, 3:31:30.

The schooners sailed over the big triangular course No. 1. The sloops sailed course No. 3, a smaller triangle inside the big one, and the twenty-one-footers and half-raters sailed course No. 7, a smaller triangle. It was a beat for all on the first leg, then a run to the second mark, and a reach home.

The Acushla and Dragoon, as usual, furnished a fine race. The Acushla on the first windward leg passed the Dragoon before reaching the outer mark, and kept the lead all the way after that. The times at the first mark were: Norota, 12:57:42; Acushla, 1:01:41; Dragoon, 1:02:46; Musme, 1:03:13; Mai, 1:04:11; Raccoon, 1:05:27; Carolina, 1:07:48; Departure, 1:07:50; Argonaut, 1:08:29.

On the run before the wind the Acushla gained a little more on the Dragoon, and the Musme improved her position, while the Mai, Raccoon, and Departure each passed the Carolina in turn. The times at the second mark were: Norota, 1:34:48; Acushla, 1:36:21; Dragoon, 1:37:37; Musme, 1:37:57; Mai, 1:39:12; Raccoon, 1:40:54; Departure, 1:41:58; Carolina, 1:42:23; Argonaut, 1:46:01.

It was a reach for all on the starboard tack to the finish, and again the Acushla forged ahead. She was sailing a fine race, so far having beaten the Norota boat for boat. At the end of the first round the times were: Norota, 1:59:21; Acushla, 2:00:50; Dragoon, 2:02:56; Mai, 2:02:00; Musme, 2:02:05; Raccoon, 2:05:24; Departure, 2:06:44; Carolina, 2:07:16, and Argonaut. On this leg the Mai had done the best work of the thirties, and had taken the lead, being five seconds ahead of the Musme.

On the second round the Norota drew ahead on the windward leg and Acushla improved her position a little, while, in the thirty-foot class, the Mai drew ahead. The times at the mark were as follows: Norota, 2:30:50; Acushla, 2:38:27; Dragoon, 2:42:28; Mai, 2:37:05; Musme, 2:39:51; Raccoon, 2:44:33; Departure, 2:46:38, and Carolina, 2:48:00. There was no change in the order on the next two legs, and the yachts finished as follows: Norota, 3:20:15; Mai, 3:25:53; Acushla, 3:26:42; Musme, 3:28:06; Dragoon, 3:29:32; Raccoon, 3:34:30; Departure, 3:35:36, and Carolina, 3:37:55.

The Vaquero led the twenty-one-footers for the first half of the race, with Celia second and Houri third. Then the Celia went to the front and won, the finishing times being: Celia, 2:13:45; Vaquero, 2:14:10, and Houri, 2:14:52. The Paprika as usual led the half-raters around the course, and won, finishing at 2:32:20. Trilby finished at 2:40:58 and Hope at 2:41:29. Following is the table:

SCHOONERS.

	Elapsed Time.	Cor'ct'd Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Colonia, C. A. Postley	3 17 51	3 17 51
Emerald, J. R. Maxwell	3 23 06	3 21 23
Amorita, D. G. Brokaw	3 29 30	3 16 26

SLOOPS—CLASS 6.

Norota, F. M. Hoyt	3 06 12	3 06 12

THIRTY-FOUR-RATERS.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Acushla, W. A. Hanan

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

AN UGLY RATE WAR THREATENED IN THE SOUTH.

The Seaboard Air Line Is Determined to Fight the Southern Railway's New Steamship Line—Southern States Freight Association Orders a Sweeping Cut of 30 Per Cent. on Freight from Eastern Points—Notes of Various Interests.

The action of Vice President St. John of the Seaboard Air Line in practically ignoring the friendly overtures of the Southern States Freight Association in the matter of existing rate troubles has aroused considerable resentment among Southern railroad men. Vice President St. John's attitude is that his company is in the right and will not recede from its position until the Southern Railway makes concessions. The Seaboard Air Line is determined to fight the Southern Railway's new steamship line.

In consequence of Vice President St. John's ultimatum, the Southern States Freight Association met in Atlanta yesterday and ordered a horizontal reduction of 30 per cent. in freight rates to Atlanta from all Eastern points. This will more than meet the cut of the Seaboard, and there are fears that it means the beginning of an ugly rate war.

ATLANTA, July 24.—The Executive Board of the Southern Traffic Association appointed a committee of nine to formulate a policy and report on the rate war now in progress. The committee has recommended a sweeping cut of 30 per cent. on all classes of freight from Eastern points to Atlanta, except on grain, wheat, flour, meal, and hay. This will reduce the rate on first-class freight, such as boots and shoes, from $1.14 per hundred to 23 cents. The seaboard cities, or the merchants of such cities, will promptly ask the courts to interfere and prohibit a greater charge for a short haul than for a long haul. All rates throughout the South are bound to come down very soon, and rates from the Ohio River gateways must be dropped, too.

The war will cost all the railroads and steamship lines of the South heavily.

Northern Pacific Sale.

CHICAGO, July 24.—At a meeting in Milwaukee yesterday of the attorneys representing the various interests, conflicting and harmonious, in the Northern Pacific Railroad litigation, it was announced that E. W. Winter, President of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad, had been selected for President of the Northern Pacific, as it will be reorganized by the corporation which is to buy it in at auction sale. Attorneys left Milwaukee last evening for West Superior, where the public sale of the road will take place Saturday at noon. The sale will be conducted by Alfred H. Cary, who has been deputed as Master in Chancery for the purpose by the court.

The property, equipment, and franchises will be bid off by the committee representing the reorganized company, made up of old stockholders and owners of all the four issues of bonds. The capitalization of the new company is $19,000,000. Its bonds will bear 3 and 4 per cent. interest, according to classification, run for 100 years, and be payable in gold coin. After the sale of the road Master Cary will proceed west over the line and sell lands remaining in the possession of the company from its land grants. The sections will be sold in parcels situated in various localities.

Increase of Third Avenue Stock.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad has been called to vote on a proposed increase of $3,000,000 in the capital stock of the company. The proceeds of the new stock, it is explained, will be used to extend the road along the Boulevard and King's Bridge, and for other improvements. Each stockholder will be entitled to subscribe at par in proportion to his present holdings.

The capitalization of the Third Avenue Road has been raised several times within recent years. In 1891 the capital stock was raised from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 to pay for changing the motive power from horses to cable. In 1892 there was a still further increase to $5,000,000; in 1893 to $7,000,000, and in January, 1895, to $9,000,000.

Lake and Rail Rates on Corn.

A circular has been issued by the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association governing the lake and rail rate on corn to Boston and New-England points as follows: "The managers recommend that a through rate of 8 cents per bushel be authorized upon corn from Chicago and Milwaukee to Boston local and New-England Boston rate points, via lake and rail, said rate to expire Sept. 15, 1896, unless sooner changed, with the understanding that the Chicago lake line agents be authorized to adjust the through rate from time to time in accordance with any material change in the current lake rates to Buffalo."

Railroad Men and Matters.

—An injunction was procured by the Board of Street Commissioners in Hartford yesterday against the Hartford Street Railway Company, restraining it from digging up New Park Avenue to lay a new track that is to form the connecting link with the trolley road from New-Britain into Hartford, now under construction.

—A dispatch from Cincinnati says that the action of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, the Nickel Plate, and the Clover Leaf, in reviving the use of interchangeable mileage books is expected to be generally followed by their adoption in all sections west of Chicago, and west of Buffalo and Pittsburg.

—Fifty shares of Pennsylvania railroad stock was sold in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange yesterday at 102½. This is the first sale of that stock in the New-York Stock Exchange in several years.

—H. C. Smith, Secretary of the Central Freight Association, in Chicago, has resigned, to take effect Aug. 1. Mr. Smith will come to New-York to help take charge of rates for the Joint Traffic Association.

—Ivy G. Preston has been appointed Superintendent of the New-Orleans and Western Road. Mr. Preston has for some time been connected with the Illinois Central freight department in New-Orleans.

—In the Northern Pacific shops in South Tacoma, Wash., the capacity of a large number of the company's box cars is being increased from 40,000 to 50,000 pounds.

—A meeting of the railway lines interested in carrying iron and steel has been called for next Wednesday, in Chicago, to adopt a uniform schedule of rates.

—George A. Haggerty is President of the White River Valley and Western Railroad, which was recently organized to build 200 miles of new railroad in Arkansas.

—President Winslow of the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern has resigned and Second Vice President J. T. Brooks has been elected to fill the vacancy.

—At the recent annual meeting of the Henderson and Brevard Railroad, held in Brevard, N. C., H. M. Warren was elected President and Treasurer.

—R. N. Thomas has been appointed Terminal Superintendent of the Mexican Railroad in Tampico, Mexico, vice W. H. Mealey, resigned.

—Members of the American Association of General Passenger Ticket Agents will assemble in convention at Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 15.

—C. O. Hunter, general solicitor of the Hocking Valley line, has been elected President of the Wellston and Jackson Belt Line.

—E. McNeil is the President and George E. Withington Treasurer of the reorganized Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

—L. D. Badger, for ten years roadmaster of the Fitchburg Road, with headquarters in Mechanicsville, has resigned.

—Within the past two weeks sixty locomotives have been shipped to Russia by the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

—The Railroad Commissioners of Maine make their annual inspection of the Canadian Pacific Railroad next week.

—J. D. Rahner has recently been appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Florida East Coast Line.

—The annual convention of the American Street Railway Association will be held in St. Louis Oct. 24 and 25.

—A belt line of railroad is to be constructed around Fort Worth. The surveyors have completed their work.

—F. C. Dumbeck has resigned as General Freight Agent of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern.

—Stockholders of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railroad will meet in this city next Wednesday.

—E. R. Henderson is now the auditor and cashier of the Macon and Birmingham Railroad in Georgia.

—Leon F. Hart has resigned as receiver of the Texas Sabine Valley and Northwestern Railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

Long Island Railroad's
Great Excursion Routes
TO THE SEA.

Manhattan Beach.

LEAVE FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R., daily, except Sunday, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 10:10 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:20 P. M. Sundays, hourly from 8:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly from 12:10 to 2:10, 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, and every half hour from 4:10 to 9:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Coney Island.
Brooklyn Bridge.

Through trains from B'klyn Terminus, B'klyn Bridge, via B'klyn Elevated and P. P. & C. I. R. R.

Lv. B'klyn Bridge daily 8:13, 8:48, 9:43, 10:18, and half hourly from 10:53 A. M. to 12:53, and every twenty minutes from 1:07 to 10:47 P. M. Sundays every 10 minutes from 1:03 to 10:53 P.M.

Exc. tickets **20** cents, including Elevated Fare, on sale at all B. E. R. R. stations.

Culver Route.

Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 2:10 P. M., 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, and every half hour from 4:10 to 9:40, 10:20 P. M. Excursion Tickets **25** cents.

Rockaway Beach.

VIA N. Y. AND ROCKAWAY BEACH R. R. Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:45, 8:10, 9:20, 11:05 A. M., 12:30, 1:35, 2:35, 3:40, 4:35, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 8:30, 9:20 P. M. Saturdays, 2:05, 3:05, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 7:10, 8:30, 9:30, 10:20, 10:50, 11:20, 11:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 1:25, 1:50, 2:15, 2:35, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, 5:10, 6:10, 6:35, 7:00, 7:25, 7:55, 8:15, 8:40, 9:05, 9:30, 10:25 P. M.

"THE PEOPLE'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!"
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. Piers, 9, 10, 11 A.M. 12 M. 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P.M. So. 5th St. Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P.M., East 52d St., 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A.M. 12:45, 1:15, 2:15, 4:15, 5:45 P.M. Leave 138th St., E.R. (Port Morris), 9 A.M. 12 M., 3, 6 P.M. LEAV GLEN ISLAND, 11 A.M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St.; 12 M., 1:00 P.M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 P.M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

ERIE RAILROAD.
EVERY SUNDAY.
SHOHOLA GLEN
in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River. 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00.
First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00; Jersey City 9:15 A. M.
Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M.
Returning leave Shohola 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.
Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M. or 7:23 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,
Grand Daily Excursion, (Except Sunday,) by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

CONEY ISLAND.
SEA BEACH ROUTE.
Boats via Bay Ridge leave Whitehall St., terminus elevated and Broadway railroads, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40 A. M. and half hourly until 9:40, and at 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40 A. M., then half hourly until 2:10 P. M., then every 20 minutes until 9:10 P. M., and at 9:40, 10:10, 10:40 P. M. Last train for New-York, via Bay Ridge boat, leaves Sea Beach 11:10; last train, via Brooklyn Bridge, 1 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
TWENTY-SECOND SEASON.
SPRING HOUSE
AND
BATHS
OPEN JUNE 20TH TO OCTOBER.
T. R. PROCTOR.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
Hotel Earlington,
THE LARGEST, BEST, AND MOST MODERN.
St. James Hotel.
Moderate Rates. First-class in every particular.
Illustrated pamphlet on application.
E. M. EARLE & SON,
New-York office: Hotel Bristol, 5th Av. & 42d St.

NEW-YORK—Saratoga.

POPULAR PRICES.
GRAND UNION HOTEL
Saratoga Springs.
Transient Rates $4 per day and upward.
Special Terms per week and season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

WORDEN'S HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Open year round. Elevator, steam heat. Rates, $3 per day. W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

NEW-YORK—Staten Island.

WEDEMEYER'S PARK HOTEL,
(opposite Park,) Stapleton, S. I.
A delightfully cool and agreeable spot during the Summer. Very convenient to city. Low fares. Pleasant sail of 20 minutes up the bay. Table first-class. Terms reasonable. Write for particulars. H. W. WEDEMEYER, Prop.

GREENWALDT'S HOTEL AND PICNIC Grounds, New-Dorp, S. I.—On water; largest picnic grounds in State; good table; race track.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL Open June 16.
EUROPEAN APPLICATIONS OF SULPHUR WATER, INHALATION, BATHS, & DOUCHES FOR RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, SKIN DISEASES
Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

HOTEL DEL MONTE AND COTTAGE.
Adirondack Mountains, Lower Saranac Lake, N. Y.; 1,800 feet above sea level; rooms large and light; cuisine and service first class. For descriptive circular, &c., address HUMPHREYS & WILLARD, Props.

Catskill Mountain Resorts.
A Summer Excursion Book, with map and list of Hotels and Boarding Houses. Send six cents to Albany Day Line, Desbrosses St. Pier.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LAKE PLACID and SARANAC LAKE.
Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at
7:50 A. M. & 6:25 P. M.
for Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, via Utica or Plattsburgh.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:45 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE.
ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.
HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.
HOTEL DEL MONTE. Leave N. Y. 7:50 A M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.
RIVERSIDE INN. Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.
RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ. Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

WAWBEEK LODGE,
HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
One of the very best located, most attractive, and best conducted resorts in
THE ADIRONDACKS.
URIAH WELCH, Manager.
P. O. Address,
WAWBEEK, FRANKLIN CO., N. Y.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.
MANHATTAN AND ORIENTAL.
The Finest Hotels on the Atlantic Coast.
See Time Table, Excursion Column.

A NATURAL SUMMER RESORT.
COUNTRY AND SEASHORE COMBINED.
PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES,
BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.
Beautiful location on Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island and inlet to ocean; one hour from New-York; boating, bathing, fishing, sailing; fine roads and interesting drives; select family hotel receives 400 guests; full orchestra; highest class appointments; rates reasonable. For pamphlet or general information, apply to New-York office, The Gerlach, or for rooms at Bay Shore.
FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor.

LONG BEACH
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
On the Ocean Beach, 23 miles from New-York.
Excellent Surf Bathing, Fishing, Boating, &c.
New and liberal management, reasonable rates, frequent trains.
LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION, 71 Broadway.
GEORGE MURRAY, Manager, Long Beach, L. I.

THE ARVERNE,
Arverne by the Sea.
NOW OPEN.
Thirty Minutes from Long Island City.
ARTHUR R. WOOD.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send (4) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (2) cents for "Summer Homes" to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, N. Y.

DOMINY HOUSE, BAY SHORE.
L. I., J. C. Simms, proprietor. Large verandas, pleasant rooms, shaded lawns, beautiful location. Renovated and refitted. Best cook on Long Island.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.
(formerly EDGEWATER COTTAGES;) on the beach; magnificent sea view; convenient to station; stable; extensive alterations and newly refitted.

WATSON HOUSE, BABYLON,
L. I., on Great South Bay. Henry L. Sayles, manager. Magnificent grounds, spacious verandas, unexcelled cuisine, and beautiful location. Select patronage.

PLAZA PARK HOTEL,
Sea Cliff, L. I.; beautiful grounds, large verandas, large rooms; excellent table. Capacity, 200. Reasonable terms.

WINONA HOUSE, PATCHOGUE.
Spacious grounds, large verandas, excellent table. No better house in Patchogue. Terms reasonable.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
Sea Side Station, Rockaway Beach, L. I. Board by day or week. Fine carrousel, bowling alley, restaurant, liquors, and cigars. WM. E. MEISSNER.

National Hotel, Canarsie.
Geo. A. Schmitt's new palatial Hotel, Restaurant, Bowling Alleys, and Billiard Parlors. Dancing 2 to 11 P. M. Positively the leading Canarsie resort.

The Clarendon, Bath Beach, L. I.
Bay 13th St., near beach; first-class; now open; also cottage rooms; bathing, fishing; reasonable.

OCEAN HOTEL, CONEY ISLAND.
Large verandas; beach front; good table, European plan; desirable for families; rooms $5-$7 week. F. HEMBERGER, Manager.

SHERMAN HOUSE, BABYLON, L. I.
Sherman Tweedy. Near depot, verandas, pleasant rooms, good table. Tourists and traveling men's favorite.

CONNECTICUT.

Forbes House, Morris Cove, Ct.
The Forbes House, renovated, refurnished, good table, cool, pleasant rooms; prettiest bay in Connecticut; $12 up. GILLERN & QUINN, Proprs.

NINIGRET HOUSE, NIANTIC, CONN.—Largest hotel, Crescent Beach. First-class. Water front. Bathing, fishing. Beautiful views L. I. Sound. $10-$15 week.

NEW-JERSEY—Miscellaneous.

LAKE HOPATCONG.
HOTEL BRESLIN.
ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. Electric lights throughout; elevator; bathing, boating, fishing, &c. For illustrated circular address W. L. WALDEN, Prop., Mt. Arlington, N. J.

LONG BRANCH,
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
BATHS AND MODERN CONVENIENCES; REASONABLE RATES; DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

NEW-JERSEY—Asbury Park.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Directly on the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Elevator. MORGAN & PARSONS.

SURF HOUSE, Asbury Park, N. J.
Half block from ocean. Large verandas; cool rooms; unexcelled cuisine. Popular house. Reasonable terms. E. A. MARTIN.

THE FENIMORE, ASBURY PARK.
Ocean, 1½ blocks. Capacity, 200. THOS. NOBLE.

ATALANTA HOTEL. Ocean front; passenger elevator; now open. WM. APPLEGATE, Prop.

LEGAL SALES.

NEW-JERSEY—Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
COLEMAN HOUSE,
Directly on the beach. OPENS JUNE 25. New passenger elevator. For rates, diagrams, and information address
A.P. MARGETTS, Chief Clerk, Asbury Park, N.J.
Or, F. H. SCOFIELD, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

HOTEL LYNDHURST.
Near the ocean. Open July 15th. Hair mattresses. Large rooms; verandas. Dr. P. R. HAWXHURST, Prop.; H. B. ANABLE, Manager. Reasonable terms.

PENNSYLVANIA.

POCOHASSET HOUSE, MT. POCONO, PA.—Entirely new throughout; steam heat; all modern conveniences; magnificent scenery; fine walks and drives; hunting and fishing.
J. DOWLING & SON.

LEGAL SALES.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, on April 27, 1896, in a certain consolidated cause in equity, pending in said Court, wherein The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is complainant, and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and others are defendants, and certain decrees ancillary thereto in causes pending between said parties in the Circuit Courts of the United States for the following districts, entered: on April 29, 1896, in the District of Minnesota; on May 1, 1896, in the District of Montana; on May 2, 1896, in the District of North Dakota and in the District of Washington; on May 4, 1896, in the Western District of Wisconsin and in the District of Idaho and in the District of Oregon; on May 12, 1896, in the Northern District of Illinois and in the Southern District of New-York.

I, ALFRED L. CARY, as Special Master, shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the passenger station upon the railroad of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, at the City of Superior, in the State of Wisconsin, on Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the property, rights, privileges and franchises hereinafter described, constituting the first, second, and third parcels, respectively mentioned in the said decrees, viz.:

AS THE FIRST PARCEL.

All and singular the railroad and telegraph line or lines of the defendant, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, as the same were constructed or being constructed at the date of the execution of the General Second Mortgage, namely, on the 20th day of November, 1883, or as the same were thereafter constructed, viz.: The main line from a point on Lake Superior, in the State of Wisconsin, at or near the mouth of the Montreal River, which river forms, in part, the boundary between the States of Wisconsin and Michigan, to its terminus at Tacoma, on Puget Sound, in the Territory (now State) of Washington, via the valley of the Columbia River; and its branch from a point on said main line across the Cascade Mountains to Puget Sound, and all the lands, tenements and hereditaments acquired or appropriated for the purpose of a right-of-way for said main line and branch, and all the easements and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and all the railways, ways and rights-of-way, depot grounds, tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, wharves, docks, depots, station houses, engine houses, carhouses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, water tanks, turntables, superstructures, erections and fixtures, whether held at the date of the execution of said General Second Mortgage or thereafter acquired for the use of said lines of railroad, or in connection therewith, or the business thereof; also all locomotives, tenders, cars, hand or push cars, and all other rolling stock or equipment, and all rails, ties, fastenings, switches, sidetracks and machinery, tools, implements, fuel, supplies and materials whatsoever, for or in respect of the constructing, operating, maintaining, repairing or replacing said lines of railroad or any part thereof, or necessary or convenient for use for the purposes thereof, whether held and owned at the date of the execution of said General Second Mortgage or thereafter acquired by said Northern Pacific Railroad Company, together with all the equipments and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, whether then held or thereafter acquired, and all rights, privileges, immunities and franchises connected with or relating to said lines of railroad, and line or lines of telegraph, or the construction, operation, maintenance, use, or enjoyment thereof, then held or thereafter acquired by the said railroad company; and all corporate and other franchises of any nature relating thereto, including the franchises of said railroad company to be a corporation, and all the income, earnings and profits of said Northern Pacific Railroad Company and main line and Cascade Branch; also all the estate, right, title and interest of said Northern Pacific Railroad Company in and to the lease of the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railway, and in and to the railroad, properties and appurtenances and the terminal and other facilities therein mentioned and described, or intended so to be, which said lease bears date the 1st day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and is recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Minnesota; also the undivided one-half of all that part of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad which extends from its junction with the said main line of railroad of the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company, near Thompson, in the County of Carlton, to Duluth, in the State of Minnesota, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, and all the rights, privileges, easements, property and rights of property thereto belonging or used or intended to be used in connection therewith or for the purposes thereof; also all and singular the lands, premises and real estate situated and being in the City of St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota, and in the said City of Duluth, which the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company owned at the date of the execution of said General Second Mortgage, or which thereafter it acquired for use in connection with or for the purposes of the said railroads or any of them or the business of the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company; and also all and singular all other property and rights of property of every kind and nature of the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company owned by it at the date of the execution of said General Second Mortgage or thereafter acquired, wherever situated or however held for use in connection with or for the purposes of the said railroads or any of them, or the business of said Northern Pacific Railroad Company; including all stocks and bonds in other companies owned by the defendant, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, at the time of the appointment of Receivers herein under the bill of complaint filed by the complainant, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on October 15th, 1893, other than stocks and bonds pledged under the Consolidated Mortgage or otherwise, and all the right, title, and interest of said defendant, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in such pledged stocks and bonds, subject to the rights of the pledgees thereof.

Together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Excepting, however, any portions of said premises which may have been released from the lien and operation of said General Second Mortgage under the powers reserved thereunder.

Subject, however, as to the portions of the above-described property covered thereby to the lien of the two certain mortgages or deeds of trust dated May 1, 1879, and Sept. 1, 1879, respectively, executed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to the complainant, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee, and to a certain other mortgage or deed of trust dated the 1st day of January, 1881, known as the General First Mortgage of said Northern Pacific Railroad Company and executed by said Northern Pacific Railroad Company to the Central Trust Company of New-York, as trustee, and also subject to the performance by the purchaser, or his successors or assigns, of all pending contracts in respect of said first parcel, lawfully made by the Receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company before such sale thereof.

AS THE SECOND PARCEL.

(a) First Mortgage Bonds of other companies received by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as security for the Consolidated Mortgage bonds of said railroad company, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage under which said bonds were issued, as follows, to wit:

Little Falls & Dakota Railroad Company	$1,757,000	
Less canceled in Sinking Fund	179,571	$1,577,429
Northern Pacific, Fergus & Black Hills Railroad Company	2,342,000	
Less canceled in Sinking Fund	239,299	2,102,701
Duluth, Cookston & Northern Railroad Company		889,000
Fargo & Southwestern Railroad Company	1,748,000	
Less canceled in Sinking Fund	178,602	1,569,398
Northern Pacific, La Moure & Missouri River Railroad Company		818,000
Sanborn, Cooperstown & Turtle Mountain Railroad Company	730,000	
Less canceled in Sinking Fund	64,250	665,750
Jamestown & Northern Railroad Company	2,050,000	
Less canceled in Sinking Fund	206,084	1,843,916
Jamestown & Northern Extension Railroad Company		270,000
Southeastern Dakota Railroad Company		133,000
Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railroad Company		5,260,000
Rocky Mountain Railroad Company of Montana	1,034,000	
Less canceled in Sinking Fund	91,059	942,941
Northern Pacific & Montana Railway Company		3,462,000
Helena & Jefferson County Railroad Company	402,000	
Less canceled in Sinking Fund	35,401	366,599
Spokane Falls & Idaho Railroad Company		270,000
Spokane & Palouse Railroad Company, (Idaho Division.)		1,218,000
Central Washington Railroad Company		400,000
Green River & Northern Railroad Company		375,000
Northern Pacific & Cascade Railroad Company		888,000
Northern Pacific & Puget Sound Shore Railroad Company		1,383,000
United Railroads of Washington		5,298,000
Clealum Railroad Company		68,000
		$23,800,734

Northern Pacific Railroad Company	$4,999,300	$700
Northern Pacific, La Moure & Missouri River Railroad Company	317,500	500
Jamestown & Northern Extension Railroad Company	1,599,500	500
Southeastern Dakota Railroad Company	133,000	500
Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railroad Company	990,000	10,000
Spokane Falls & Idaho Railroad Company	499,300	700
Northern Pacific & Cascade Railroad Company	224,500	500
Northern Pacific and Puget Sound Shore Railroad Company	274,500	500
Tacoma, Orting & Southeastern Railroad Company	171,500	500
Clealum Railroad Company	299,300	700
Rocky Fork & Cooke City Railroad Company	2,000,000	...
Green River & Northern Railroad Company	423,500	500
	$11,931,900	$15,000

All extensions of and additions to the railroads of said Northern Pacific Railroad by construction, acquisition, purchase or otherwise, and all bonds or other securities obtained by said railroad company in the course of such acquisition or construction, or otherwise, to the extent that such extensions, additions and bonds or other securities were paid for by the proceeds of bonds secured by said Consolidated Mortgage but subject to said general Second Mortgage and said General Third Mortgage of said Railroad Company as to any of said property covered by said two last-named mortgages.

AS THE THIRD PARCEL.

All the estate, right and title of the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under leases or otherwise, in and to all branches at the date of the execution of said General Third Mortgage, namely, the 1st day of December, 1887, constructed and operated as feeders to said main line, and of the said Cascade Branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, viz.: The Little Falls and Dakota Railroad in Minnesota; the Northern Pacific, Fergus and Black Hills Railroad, and the Duluth and Manitoba Railroad in Minnesota and Dakota; the Fargo and Southwestern Railroad, the Sanborn, Cooperstown and Turtle Mountain Railroad, the Jamestown and Northern Railroad, the James River Valley Railroad, and the Northern Pacific, La Moure and Missouri River Railroad, in Dakota; the Rocky Mountain Railroad, of Montana, the Helena and Jefferson County Railroad, the Helena and Red Mountain Railroad, the Missoula and Bitter Root Valley Railroad, the Helena and Northern Railroad, the Drummond and Phillipsburg Railroad, and the Helena, Boulder Valley and Butte Railroad, in Montana; the Spokane Falls and Idaho Railroad, in Idaho; the Spokane and Palouse Railway, the Northern Pacific and Cascade Railroad, the Northern Pacific and Puget Sound Shore Railroad, and the Clealum Railroad, in Washington Territory, (now State); and in and to all branch railroads after the date of the execution of said mortgage acquired or constructed and operated as such feeders of the said main line or Cascade Branch, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging and appertaining.

As provided by said decrees, the purchaser of any said parcel, his successors or assigns, upon payment of the purchase price bid therefor, or upon making such provision as the Court shall approve for the payment thereof, shall be let into possession of the property conveyed, including all income, proceeds of income, bills and accounts receivable, cash and other property, received by the Receivers of said railroad company in the management or operation of the mortgaged premises embraced in such conveyance or pertaining thereto; and the purchaser of such first parcel, his successors or assigns, shall also receive conveyance of any and all property of the said railroad company appurtenant to said premises and acquired for use in connection with or for the purposes of said railroads or the business of said railroad company, and vested in or standing in the name of the said Receivers or to which said Receivers in any manner have acquired title, all of the foregoing being included in such sale.

The said sales will be made subject, and reference is hereby made, to the terms, conditions, reservations and obligations in said several decrees respectively contained, omitting those therein described applicable to said first parcel therein in respect of (a) the Receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company; (b) the certificates of the said Receivers; (c) claims against the said Receivers; (d) claims against the said railroad company for unpaid indebtedness or liabilities contracted or incurred by said railroad company in the operation of its railroad, payment whereof was provided for in the orders relating to the said Receivers, and which may be adjudged prior in lien or superior in equity to said general second mortgage; (e) the Wisconsin Central Company and the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company and the Receivers thereof.

The Special Master, as directed by the decrees, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for any one of the parcels above described who shall not, as a pledge that he will make good his bid for such parcel, in case of its acceptance, first have made deposit with the Special Master as follows, to wit:

In respect of the said first parcel the sum of $200,000 in money, or $200,000 par value of the bonds secured by said General Second Mortgage.

In respect of the said second parcel the sum of $250,000 in money, or $1,000,000 par value of said Consolidated Mortgage bonds.

In respect of said third parcel the sum of $50,000 in money, or $125,000 par value of said General Third Mortgage bonds.

Upon acceptance of any bid for any one of said parcels, the purchaser thereof forthwith shall make deposit with said Special Master as follows:

In respect of said first parcel the sum of $500,000 in cash, or $500,000 par value of said General Second Mortgage bonds.

In respect of said second parcel the sum of $500,000 in cash, or $2,000,000 par value of said Consolidated Mortgage bonds.

In respect of said third parcel $125,000 in cash, or $300,000 par value of said General Third Mortgage bonds.

The Special Master will receive certified checks upon any national bank or trust company in the City of New-York as money, and also will receive certificates of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company that it holds bonds as therein described, subject to the order of the party named and transferred to the order of said Special Master, in lieu of such bonds, with like force and effect as though the bonds therein named had been delivered to such Special Master.

Any cash or bonds which may have been deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid, shall be received on account of the amount required on the acceptance of his bid.

The deposit received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down.

In case any bidder, upon acceptance of his bid, shall fail to make the deposit by said decrees required, the Special Master will then and there again offer the property for sale without further notice or advertisement.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Special Master, or after such acceptance shall fail to comply with any order of the Court relating to the payment thereof or the consummation of the purchase, then the deposit made by such purchaser or purchasers will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and will be applied towards the expenses of a resale and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a price less than that

DR. DEPEW RETURNS HOME

HIS TRIP ABROAD ENDED BECAUSE OF MR. VANDERBILT'S ILLNESS.

Regrets the Shortsightedness of Republicans and a Division of Sound-Money Men—Action of the Chicago Convention a Body Blow to International Bimetallism—Free-Silver Craze Has Spread a Spirit of Distrust of Our Credit.

Chauncey M. Depew, whose European trip ended so suddenly on the receipt of a cablegram announcing the illness of Cornelius Vanderbilt, arrived home yesterday afternoon on the Lucania.

The steamship was met at Quarantine by the New-York Central tug Chauncey M. Depew, the fastest of the fleet, which was gayly bedecked with flags. On board the tug were H. Walter Webb, Third Vice President of the New-York Central Railroad; E. V. Rossiter, Treasurer; Arthur G. Leonard, Mr. Webb's assistant; Robert E. Westcott, and G. L. Douglass, General Manager of the road's lighterage department.

Almost the first question Mr. Depew asked on boarding the tug concerned Mr. Vanderbilt's condition, and he was gratified to learn that the doctors believed all danger was now passed. "Mr. Vanderbilt was very well when I left," said he, "and I was greatly shocked when I received a cablegram in London telling me of his illness. I took the very first steamer back, sailing from Southampton last Saturday.

"Cablegrams are always so brief and so unsatisfactory that I did not know how serious Mr. Vanderbilt's condition really was. I received another cablegram at Queenstown saying that Mr. Vanderbilt was considered out of danger, and that it would not be necessary to me to come back. But I preferred to continue. I heard nothing more from his condition until I received the newspapers from the Sandy Hook pilot this morning."

Dr. Depew said that he was not prepared to talk much about politics as yet, and would be obliged to wait until he had read up on the situation. He was told of the conference of sound-money Democrats in Chicago, and, in reply to a question as to whether a third ticket would injure Republican prospects, he said:

"I am not prepared to say. It is unfortunate that an acute controversy is being made over a question which should be settled this year once for all, and that the friends of sound money should be divided. I should hate to see the Republican managers make the tariff the leading issue of the campaign. The fight should be on the financial question. The tariff is of secondary importance to that."

Dr. Depew sailed for England on the St. Paul on July 1, and intended to remain abroad until Aug. 29. He said that he had a delightful trip going over. He delivered an oration on July 4, and in the evening the Daly company, which was on board, gave an entertainment, at which the doctor presided. The next evening they entertained the steward and the passengers in the second cabin and steerage. Dr. Depew was in London eight days. He left his son on the other side. Speaking of the Henley regatta and the defeat of Yale, he said:

"I sailed with a beautiful supply of American flags and Yale banners to cheer the crew at Henley, and hoped also to cheer their victory. I cabled for a special to carry our party from Southampton to Henley. On arrival Yale had lost the race the day before, but the special was there. Our English railway friends endeavored to compensate for defeat and minimize the fame of the Empire State crews by running us from Southampton to Henley on the fastest time ever made between those points. Still, it is a distinct disappointment when one anticipates a victory and finds his side beaten; thinks he will be welcomed by his triumphant countrymen in a steam launch on the Thames and none of them are there, and he has to bargain for a boat with a commonplace waterman, and feels sure of putting the British lion in his pocket and carrying him home with a twisted tail for an exhibit, and then inadvertently stops his boat in front of the umpire's stand and is arrested by a British policeman.

"However, racing on the Thames is genuine sport. The gayly decorated houseboats, with their wealth of beauty and fashion, the thousands of craft from an Indian canoe to the yawl of a steamship, filled with lovely girls in fetching yachting costumes, either paddling themselves about or rowed by their escorts; the multitudes lining either bank, and all cheering their favorites as the crews row by, is one of the sights of the world. I saw half a dozen races between the different colleges of Oxford and Cambridge and the famous schools, like Eton and Harrow, which were intensely interesting and exciting. In the waits between the races one goes on the river, visit friends on the houseboats, or chaff one another, or idly drift, and bands of masked singers, or negro minstrels, or harlequins, each in their boats, gather crowds of craft about them while they sing.

"The Yale boys were warm in their praise of the treatment they had received and the absolute fairness of the race. Their judgment was that they could not have won against Leander or New College. It was generally conceded, however, that they could have beaten any other of the many contestants. The English oarsman has two advantages over us. He has open water all the year round for practice, while in the Winter our men must row in a tank. Then at the great schools which furnish the students for the universities the boys begin at eight years of age to pull the oar, and when they enter Oxford or Cambridge at about nineteen they are experienced oarsmen, and have contested over the Henley course for years.

"It is very rare with us for a student to enter one of our universities who has had any training on the water, and under the circumstances it is a marvel of pluck and effort that our boys do so well. I heard on every side the most cordial expressions in regard to the conduct and work of the Yale men. The English said they were thorough sportsmen and gentlemen. They manfully did their best. I was at the dinner given them by the Sporting and Athletic Club. About 200 members greeted the crew and the few Yale alumni, like Bob Cook, Judge Howland, W. W. Kiddy, Otto Bannard, and myself, who were with them. The speeches of the English athletes were remarkable for their happy and hospitable appreciation and cordiality, their desire for the Americans to try it again, and an apparently sincere wish that we might win at least once. I was greeted at the close of my speech, more for my college than the speech, with the most attractive form of compliment from an audience I have ever seen. The whole house rose, and, raising their glasses, pledged me again and again for several minutes, each time shouting in unison my name.

"The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston scored a wonderful welcome. Their movements were sure of a column in the London newspapers daily and royalty and the people were alike hospitable. There is an intense feeling in Great Britain for the existence and maintenance of friendship with the United States. It was this more than any reunion with the Honourable Artillery Company of London which caused all the demonstration. An American could not repress a smile as he saw these valiant warriors, the heroes of a hundred feasts, marching through the crowded streets of the British metropolis, at the diplomatic negotiations which were required to permit the invasion of England by this army. I believe it was the first time in hundreds of years that a foreign force or military array has stood upon the soil of England. Their dinner to their English hosts was a great success and hugely enjoyed by the 600 Americans and English present. It gave the Americans an opportunity of seeing the Prince of Wales, and hearing what a ready and felicitous after-dinner speaker he is.

"There is nothing which surprises Englishmen as much, and they cannot understand it, as the unfriendly, almost hostile, feeling which prevails to such an extent in America against Great Britain. Bayard's speeches have made him the most popular of our Ministers to St. James, because of his earnest and emphatic iteration and reiteration of our common blood, language, and literature, and the common mission in friendly rivalry of these English-speaking nations in the service of humanity and civilization. There is an honest and hearty cordiality toward us among the people of Great Britain. The march of empire and the gigantic evolutions and revolutions of the century have obliterated from their memory all recollection or knowledge of the Revolutionary War, 1812, the Trent affair, the attitude of their Government during our civil war, and diplomatic irritations of every kind, which form so large a part of the literature that stirs the patriotism and molds the minds of our boys and girls.

"They are practically unanimous for a permanent international tribunal of arbitration which will render a war between the United States and England impossible. To them the Venezuelan question is a controversy over a worthless swamp, to which they have a good title, inhabited by two or three thousand people who want to live under British law and liberty, and protest against being handed over to the military dictatorship and frequent confiscations of Venezuelan revolutions, and they think their duty to these British subjects, and their national honor alike, demand a resolute stand against Venezuela.

"They cannot understand what our interest in this matter is, unless we intend assuming under a protectorate the quarrels of all the republics of South American, and, as this does not strike them as characteristic of our hard-headed good sense, they have come to the conclusion that it is a keen game of politics for the Presidential campaign. They are sharp politicians themselves and accept this view with great equanimity. But, while these impressions prevail in the press and among the masses, leading English statesmen have come to quite different conclusions. They may be summed up in a remark attributed to Salisbury, that the American politicians of all parties are determined upon war with Great Britain, and, if it could not be had over Venezuela, some other pretext will speedily be found.

"The dramatic and spectacular Chicago Convention profoundly interested the English, indeed all Europe. Bimetallism is an academic question in Great Britain, with Mr. Balfour its leading advocate. The French have lost interest in the subject, and the Germans are discussing it in their serious and thorough way. The English farmers, who are looking everywhere for relief from their desperate condition, would experiment with silver if they could. Their representatives offered a resolution in the House of Commons recently instructing the Government to strive for international bimetallism, and it would have passed except for the Irish members. They cast a practically solid vote against it. They had studied this among the other measures for improving the condition of Ireland and had become impressed with the fallacy of the theory and the ultimate ruin to the country in shifting the standards of value.

"The action of the Democratic Convention has given international bimetallism a body blow in Europe from which it will require years to recover. I saw several of its strongest advocates, who said that the precipitate movement was the greatest disaster to their cause. They believed the sentiment favoring it was growing rapidly in both England and Germany, but the capture of a great historical party in the United States by the free-coinage-of-silver men had virtually killed their party in Great Britain and paralyzed it in Germany.

"They believed international bimetallism could be brought about by agreement among the leading commercial nations without serious financial or industrial disturbances. But they also see that free coinage of silver in the United States alone will drive gold out of circulation and make the cheaper metal the standard of value, and a fluctuating standard will produce the wildest financial and industrial revolution of modern times, and throw every debtor into bankruptcy; will put our country out of touch with our equals in wealth and power among nations, and leave us linked in prosperity and progress to Mexico. Europeans cannot understand how a single sentence, no matter how eloquently or passionately uttered, could capture a deliberative convention of the selected representatives of a veteran political organization, unless some midsummer madness had caused the election of a body of crazy sentimentalists, rather than wise and experienced party leaders.

"This movement has created a widespread distrust of our credit, and sense of financial honor. It only goes so far now as to check the flow of foreign capital to our country for investment in the development of our resources. If it was believed the movement would succeed, most American securities held abroad would be thrown on our market for sale, and the money withdrawn from us and taken to the other side for investment there. One singular effect of this distrust has been to give unprecedented prosperity and employment for capital and labor in Great Britain. The vast sums constantly flowing to England, drawn there by her rigid maintenance of the gold standard, has made money phenomenally abundant and cheap. It is a drug in the market. Ordinarily much of it would come here, but silver and the fear of our paying debts at 50 cents on the dollar frighten the holders.

"The result is that every kind of enterprise which has England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales for its development is easily floated in London. Everything which will employ capital and labor is pushed with feverish energy. The productive power of the country is rapidly and steadily increasing. Money can be borrowed on account of home investment at very cheap rates, while it is almost impossible to secure it for America at any rate of interest. Municipalities which a few years ago had to pay 4½ per cent. now find their bonds eagerly sought for at 2½ per cent., and consequently there is a great activity in improvements in cities and towns, giving large employment and sustaining wages.

"When I was in England a few years ago political enemies were so bitter that one rarely met members of opposite parties at any entertainment. Families were divided into hostile groups, and the discussion of leading statesmen and their motives degenerated into the bitterest invective and expressions of hatred. Now there is an era of good feeling unprecedented in British politics. A fighting Conservative statesman, deploring the situation to me, said it was due to Mr. Balfour's amiability and inability to hate people. That his leadership had let the party drift nearly to disaster, but he had established cordial relations among natural enemies which made society, the lobby of the House of Commons, and the Terrace delightful. Certainly the tremendous Conservative majority has lost its cohesiveness and aggressiveness, while the Liberals are gaining courage.

"Lord Rosebery is both titular and actual leader. He has the American faculty of humor, which makes him the most attractive, powerful, and sought-for speaker on the platform. No one could meet him at his house, as I had the pleasure of doing with a large number of Liberal leaders, without seeing that he possesses those rarest attributes of party control, both the confidence and cordial affection of his associates. Home rule as a phrase is dead, killed by its being associated in the popular mind with separation, or, as we would say, secession. But home rule upon equivalent lines for all parts of the United Kingdom is yet to be with Liberal success a great boon to Ireland, and a popular concession to England, Scotland, and Wales. Scotland now practically governs herself by Scotch measures being left entirely to the Scottish members of the House of Commons. County Councils have become popular after a fair trial, and both measures and opinions are gradually crystalizing for the practical operation of local authority freed from the bogey of independent parliaments and autonomous states."

HE CALLS ON MR. VANDERBILT.

Dr. Depew Thinks His Friend Will Soon Be Restored to Health.

When Dr. Depew reached the West Forty-second Street pier aboard the tug yesterday it was about 5:30 o'clock. He was driven to his home, 443 West Fifty-fourth Street, and about 7 o'clock last evening he called at Mr. Vanderbilt's house. He remained there about an hour.

He was questioned by a reporter as to Mr. Vanderbilt's condition when he came out, and in reply said:

"He will soon again be in his usual healthy condition. All he needs is rest—complete rest—freedom from his business cares for a short time. I was pleased to see him in such good condition, for, after the first report I received, I was led to fear that the attack had been a very serious one. He will be all right in a very short time."

After leaving Mr. Vanderbilt, Dr. Depew went to the Waldorf, where he had dinner with a few friends. He said later in the evening that he did not think Mr. Vanderbilt would go to Newport, as the facilities for his treatment there would not be as good as here.

The date for the marriage of Miss Vanderbilt to Mr. Whitney and of Mr. Vanderbilt's son to Miss Wilson would be fixed when Mr. Vanderbilt was thoroughly convalescent.

Dr. McLane was at the Vanderbilt house about two hours yesterday afternoon. He said that the patient had been feeling very well all day. He said his services would not be needed until to-day, and he was going out of town for the night. Mr. Vanderbilt slept well Thursday night, and his condition is steadily improving.

Her Lodger Left a Skull.

Mrs. Emma Weil, who lives at 150 West Sixty-fourth Street, went to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Sation yesterday afternoon and notified the police that she had found part of a human skull in a room which she had rented to a young man named Edward Thorn, who said he was connected with the Lincoln Bank. He gave up the room Thursday. When seen at the Lincoln Bank Mr. Thorn, who is employed there as a clerk, said that he was studying medicine, and had used the skull as a specimen. He said he had secured it at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

If you have a worrying Cough, or any Lung or Throat trouble, use at once DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and don't parley with what may prove to be a dangerous condition.

For constipation, take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

PERRY BELMONT'S REPORT

RINGING ADDRESS TO DEMOCRATS OF SUFFOLK AND QUEENS.

Explains His Conduct at Chicago—Gives Reasons for His Present Position in an Able Review of the Situation—Wants a Candidate of Unflinching Loyalty to Sound and Honest Money—The Duty of Good Party Men.

Former Congressman Perry Belmont is the first New-York delegate to make to his Democratic constituents a formal report concerning his action at the Chicago Convention, and to submit to them his views of the present situation. In an address to the Democrats of Suffolk and Queens Counties, the First Congressional District, he goes very fully into the issue raised at that convention, giving the reasons that determine his adherence to Democratic principles and prompt his desire for the nomination of a Democratic sound-money candidate for the Presidency.

"I went to Chicago as your delegate," says Mr. Belmont, in this address, "with the same solicitude I had felt during many months over the possibility that the results of the industrial and financial depression, beginning in 1893, have set on foot schemes which the Democracy of New-York could not approve. I thought I saw signs of the coming storm, and began more than a year ago to do what I could to point out the danger. The National Democratic Party, embracing the whole union of States, is the party of my inheritance from an honored father, whose devotion to it is well known to many of you, especially in the County of Suffolk. It is the party of my deepest patriotic convictions. If nothing else had moved me, it would have been painful to me to participate in the disruption, even the most temporary, of an organization of whose National Committee he had been Chairman during twelve consecutive years, and to which he had for nearly half a century given the efforts of his active mind. It was especially to the financial issues, which during that long period interested the country, that he gave his best thoughts. For whatever coinage and currency, I am largely indebtknowledge and opinions I may have of ed to him and to the multitude of letters, private and public, and to the speeches which he has left behind for remembrance and guidance. I am sure that you, at least, many of whom were my father's neighbors and his Democratic associates, will pardon these passing allusions to his name and the memory of his Democratic labors.

"If I am asked more especially what constrained me, as your delegate, to protest in such a very peremptory way against the conduct of the majority, I would say it was because the proclaimed policy and purpose of the majority were believed by me to be in disregard of the traditions of the National Democracy, as well as of the frequently expressed and well-known ideas of our own New-York Democracy, in that:

"First—Such policy and purpose would result in silver monometallism, which the National Democracy has never advocated, and which the New-York Democracy has ever condemned.

"Second—The adoption by the National Democracy and the execution by Congress of such a policy and purpose would, we of New-York believed, result in the impairment of the obligations of contracts, (which impairment is forbidden by the Constitution under which we live,) and in the dishonor of the United States and of the State of New-York.

"Finally—Even the agitation in the Presidential year of such a policy and purpose would postpone recovery from the industrial depression and disaster into which our country was cruelly plunged, in 1890, by the McKinley tariff and by the Sherman law, (aided by what is known as the 'Baring failure' in London, with the resulting world-wide business panic,) from whose effects everybody, the rich and the poor, and especially our farmers, is now suffering intensely, and all of whom will suffer more if they follow false leaders and false issues.

"Personal and political advantage sinks into insignificance, and should be set aside altogether, when National honor is threatened and the safeguards of our Constitution and Supreme Court are assailed. Let us not be carried away by prejudice or emotions, whether against section or class. There is no section, or class, unless by our own making. National and individual interests are bound together in a common general welfare of all the people of our country."

Mr. Belmont reviews at length the traditions of the Democratic Party and its history as regards sound money. He points out how the coinage established simultaneously by the United States and France a century ago had the same general plan, differing in detail as to coining ratio, that of France being 15½, and that of the United States, upon the recommendation of Hamilton, being 15.

"The inevitable consequence was," Mr. Belmont says, "that as an ounce of gold bought at Philadelphia only fifteen ounces of silver, and in Paris fifteen and a half, the gold went to Paris and left us with the silver alone. After forty-two years of trial, Congress, in 1834, changed our coining ratio, in order to obtain the sought-for intrinsic equivalence. Congress preserved the size of the silver dollar and the weight of pure silver therein, (the number of grains of pure silver in our dollar has never changed,) but diminished the weight of gold in our gold coins so as to make the ratio about 16—15.9884, to be exact, while that of France remained at 15½. Then it happened that, as it took sixteen ounces of silver in Philadelphia, and only fifteen and a half in Paris, to get an ounce of gold, our silver went to Paris and gold alone remained with us. The period from 1792 to 1873 was, in law, an era in our country of international bimetallism in association with France, although in practice we were monometallic. During the first period, down to 1834, we were silver monometallic; during the second, down to 1873, gold monometallic. The two countries began together free bimetallic coinage, in law, and they suspended almost simultaneously. All this is familiar and elementary knowledge, but it is essential now as showing that the effort in 1834, as in 1792, was bimetallic, and the purpose was to secure perfect bullion-worth equivalence as between the two coinages of gold and silver, both in their purchasing and their debt-paying power.

"The Democracy has since 1873 made international bimetallism its goal, but at Chicago we were asked to take a step which we believed was in opposition to international free bimetallic coinage. Since 1879 our industries have been on a gold-standard basis. No National Convention, Democratic or any other, has proposed a modification of the standard. During a quarter of a century silver has been on our statute book subsidiary to gold, as it has been in France, in the Latin Union, and, in fact, everywhere in Europe. The demonetization of silver was European in origin. Both parties in our country have at times endeavored to remonetize silver by the same international action that accomplished its demonetization.

"The New-York Democracy condemns the greenback legislation of 1862, the National banking law, the Republican inflation bill of 1874, the greenback re-issue law of 1878, the Sherman law of 1890, and, on the 24th of June last, condemned precisely what the Populists and Silverites have done at Chicago. The Republican Party is responsible for that vicious legislation, and when, in 1890, its effect was seen, that party, having full control at Washington, could have restored order in our currency, but it did not.

"The Populists and Silverites mean that Congress shall declare the new silver dollar to be legal tender for all debts contracted in gold dollars."

Mr. Belmont discusses the debt of the Federal Government and the debts of States, cities, counties, towns, corporations, and individuals, all of which he shows could be very seriously impaired by legal-tender laws passed by a Congress in sympathy with the views of Populists and Silverites. "The Government," he says, "had stamped upon its bonds the promise to pay them "in coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870." The price of a silver dollar in 1870 was more than 100 cents in gold. The silver dollar of payment must, therefore, under the law of 1870, be intrinsically and everywhere equivalent to the gold dollar. The Silverites propose to disregard the fact that the people who had purchased these bonds had consented to a low rate of interest because of the gold payment promised, and the further fact, that had these investors been told that they were to be paid in inferior dollars they would have insisted upon a higher rate of interest.

Mr. Belmont adds: "There are things in this world more important than money and harder to bear than taxes; and chief among them is the feeling that a man has been dishonest and dishonorable toward his neighbor. No Democrat in Suffolk or Queens County wishes to transmit that reputation as a legacy to his children. The Populists and Silverites say that Germany, France, and the United States some twenty-three years ago stopped coining full legal silver, and so have doubled for debtors the cost of a gold dollar. But even if that be so, do not nearly all the present debtors receive a 200-cent dollar? Do not wage-earners now give 200 cents in work? Why, then, permit debtors by a new legal-tender law to return only 50 cents?

"That our country is not at present in industrial and commercial prosperity," Mr. Belmont says, "we all know; but probably it could have successfully encountered the storm had it not been for those triple evils, the McKinley tariff, the Sherman law, and the failure to retire greenbacks and otherwise put in order our National finances. President Cleveland and Congress removed two of the causes; but disorder and distress remained, because the Populists and Silverites in the Senate would not tolerate adequate treatment of the $346,000,000 of greenbacks and $150,000,000 of new Sherman Treasury notes, inflicted upon the country to be perpetually redeemed in gold, and because they would not consent to legislation providing new bonds with which to buy gold advantageously, or to the framing of laws making new bonds unnecessary.

"The Populists and silverites," he says, "affirm and reiterate on every available opportunity that New-York has been since specie resumption began, and is now, the seat of a greedy, rapacious, selfish, and cruel purpose so to manipulate the coinage, loanable capital, and the monetary affairs of the country as to oppress and injure every one not in the New-York conspiracy, and especially Western and Southern industries. They vaguely describe the 'enemy' having its seat in Wall Street as the 'money power'—plagiarizing the phrase used in Jackson's day to describe the United States Bank, which was resisting the Democratic effort of 1834 for the gold standard.

"They say that Wall Street, in New-York, moved by Lombard Street, in London, accomplished in 1873 a change in our law either from a silver or from a bimetallic unit of value (whichever was the unit from 1792 to 1873) to a gold dollar unit; that the coinage of full legal-tender silver dollars was then prevented. The organized movement for that change, as a matter of fact, began in Paris at the International Monetary Conference in 1867. Prussia had moved first before the war of 1870 against France, and made the change from silver to gold. France and the Latin Union followed suit, and closed their mints against silver. It was only in 1873 that the United States did the same. Did New-York set on foot that movement, which was begun in 1867? How would it have been possible for Wall Street to put the gold monometallic law on the statute books in defiance of the West and South, or without their knowledge and consent, and why have not the West and South repealed it if they were overreached by Wall Street? Why has the whole business of the Nation been permitted, and, indeed, required, to adapt itself to the gold standard if such a preponderance of the voters condemned it?

"The Populists and silverites adroitly leave it to be inferred by the ignorant that only New-York controls the 'money power.' They do not explain that Southern men and Western men—residents of San Francisco, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago—have almost as much to do with it as New-Yorkers.

"Men and women no longer hoard money in hiding places. It is put in local banks and with local bankers, and taken therefrom when required. The banks and bankers send it to the larger monetary centres for use there, so as to earn something when it cannot be profitably employed in the locality. Southern and Western Populists and silverites complain because the money is not sent West and South; but who is responsible for and can remedy that? Certainly not Wall Street or Congress. Under our modern customs money is collected in reservoirs. A sound reservoir drains the surrounding country. It is immaterial whether or not the reservoir is called a bank. The great money centre of a country drains the local reservoirs and the money is still owned by individuals in the localities. It is only on trust in New-York to be invested and loaned."

What was wanted, he said, was a revival of our industries and enterprises, and for that credit was the one thing needful. The distrust of those now having idle capital to invest must be removed. If new railroads were to be built, our factories and workshops strengthened and maintained as they were between 1880 and 1890, money must be borrowed and bonds and shares must be sold. Such an agitation this Summer as the Populists and silverites had started could not be useful or beneficial to farmers or wage earners.

In conclusion Mr. Belmont said: "At the final analysis of the conditions in which our country now is, comes the political question, How shall we vote next November? I shall not presume to suggest to any one how he should exercise his privilege of voting. My own conclusion is definite and fixed. It is to vote the Electoral ticket, which I hope will be in the field, standing for a Democratic candidate for President in whose unflinching courage and loyalty to the gold standard as prescribed by the law of 1873 and to Democratic principles I can have the most implicit confidence. And so with regard to candidates for Congress. In respect to State officers, and especially members of the Legislature, the conditions should be the same. Remember, the next Legislature will choose a United States Senator."

AGED MRS. SCHERMERHORN PAYS.

Threats of a Receiver Induce Her to Settle with Lawyer Benn.

Mrs. Antoinette L. Schermerhorn, who is about eighty years old and who lives at 850 Eighth Avenue, was taken to court yesterday under an order from Justice Stover, by Deputy Sheriff Walgering, on account of her avoidance of an order to examine her in supplementary proceedings in a judgment for $1,389.42, which had been obtained against her by Erastus H. Benn, her attorney, for services rendered.

Mr. Benn was Mrs. Schermerhorn's attorney from 1894 until June last, and defended numerous suits for her. She had paid Mr. Benn $800 on account and the amount of the judgment which was entered against her in the Supreme Court was still due. Mr. Benn got an order to examine her in supplementary proceedings, but repeated efforts to serve her were vain. As a last resource the order to bring her to court issued to the Sheriff was served.

In spite of her weight of years, Mrs. Schermerhorn is unusually bright and acute, and she caused Mr. Benn a great deal of annoyance by her refusal to answer questions. She had no lawyer to represent her. She was accompanied by a young woman, with whom she lives on Eighth Avenue.

The lawyer put questions which she refused to answer. Mr. Benn went before Justice Stover with the judgment debtor.

"You must answer those questions," said the Court.

"But, brother," said the old lady, addressing Justice Stover, "they are private matters, and I cannot answer them."

"You must answer them the best way you can," said the Justice.

Then the party went back to the examination room, and Mrs. Schermerhorn stated that besides the $50,000 on deposit with the Brooklyn Trust Company, she had $80,000 with another trust company, on which she got an income of $1,200 a year.

Mr. Benn announced that he had done with the witness, and that he might call witnesses further on. He intimated that he would apply for a receiver or ask the Court to order Mrs. Schermerhorn to pay the judgment, as he had shown that she had ample means to pay it. Mrs. Schermerhorn was annoyed at this possibility, and she consulted with the woman accompanying her as to what she should do. She had not yet signed the testimony. Mr. Benn said that he would save her trouble in court if she would pay, and agreed to take $1,200 in full for all demands. Mrs. Schermerhorn finally gave Mr. Benn an order on the Brooklyn Trust Company for $1,100 and promised to pay $100 more in cash, and the lawyer gave her a receipt. Mrs. Schermerhorn went home to get the $100 and the lawyer went to Brooklyn to draw the $1,100.

To Pay August Interest.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will pay out over $500,000 Aug. 1 in semi-annual interest charges due on the bonds of the company. These payments will include all the interest payable on that date by the Baltimore and Ohio, and there is to be no default. The payments are: Baltimore and Ohio, Pittsburg Division, 5 per cent. loan of 1885, principal $10,000,000, semi-annual interest $250,000; Baltimore and Ohio consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. loan, principal $11,986,000, semi-annual interest $297,700.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

There are no seasons in the outward and aesthetic form of frozen dainties for the table, so the ice cream man says, only occasions.

For any and every specific occasion to which eating gives an added zest there is an appropriate form in ice cream. For instance, at a wedding, one shares sentimentally in the joys of the newly wedded pair while devouring a pair of ice-cream turtle doves, and on nautical occasions lighthouses are demolished and statues of liberty in vanilla cream melt into insignificance. The Jack of Hearts shows himself a man of ice to the losers at the euchre party, and spread eagles, eagles on rocks, and Goddesses of Liberty disport themselves upon patriotic occasions. There is a whole menagerie of animals and gardens of flowers that serve on less particular occasions.

It is a work of art to mould ice cream successfully, and only an experienced workman can do it well. The outer petals and stem of a water lily are made of pistache cream, the petals of lemon ice, and the stamens of yellow French cream. Putting the colored portions together properly is the artistic part of the work. The addition by expense of fancifully moulded creams is due to the time required in preparing them. It is several hours' work. They are frozen three times, first in the moulds, then after being taken from them, and later each form wrapped separately in paper, they are put into the freezer a third time and frozen before shipping.

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He is a New-York author-artist and man of affairs. There are people who say that with his remarkable versatility he is a genius. There are those among his fellow-painters who say that he is not. One of them was talking about him the other day. "I tell you," he said, "Blank is not an artist; he's a success. You can guage his progress by the advance of the art education in the public mind, as you can the heat by the mercury. His popularity began in New-York. As the public taste here improved he found his admirers further up the State. So he has been passing gradually westward. He reached Cleveland, and now he is getting well into Chicago and Milwaukee. By and bye he will reach the Pacific, and then—well, then, I suppose there will be nothing left for him to do but drop off."

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There is a difference in degrees—citizenship or no citizenship. She was an Italian woman, who, with a girl of about fourteen, was waiting for the train on the Thirty-third Street elevated station, shaking the rain off her garments meantime. They were a rather jolly looking pair, without that pathetic expression of settled melancholy so many Italian women wear. As they waited, a Chinaman passed onto the platform, wearing a new-looking blouse of bright blue. The woman called her companion's attention to him immediately, and as he passed close beside them, she turned and took a nearer view of that blue blouse. "Ah! so pretty!" she exclaimed, in mischievous tones, and the two burst into laughter, while John Chinaman turned and regarded them with a blank look on his inexpressive face. He was a foreigner, evidently, in their eyes, a queerly dressed foreigner, and a legitimate object for sport.

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The word profession is a difficult one to define. There are a limited number of employments which are popularly understood to come under that head; beyond these there is a little uncertainty about applying the term.

Some light is thrown on the subject by an advertisement which appeared recently in a daily paper under the heading of "Professional Situations Wanted." The applicants were all women. There were evidently no professional men out of a job. This is a representative list of the professional women in need of work: Cashier or bookkeeper in restaurant or grocery store, nursery governess or chambermaid, saleslady in bakery, lady typist and mimeographer, vocalist and musician for Summer hotel, manicures and chiropodists by the score, and stenographers in large numbers.

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The Bay Ridge market, held under the direction of the Bay Ridge Ladies' Reading Club, continues to be a great success. It is held every Friday afternoon in the Athenaeum Building, the ladies being the wholesale market gardeners, retail dealers, and to some extent purchasers. There is an average of $22 a week realized for the benefit of the new public library, the cornerstone for which was laid on the Fourth of July. The market, which could be more properly called a greengrocer's shop, reflects great credit on the commercial ability of the Reading Club members, and gives Bay Ridge residents the unusual opportunity of buying vegetables and fruit picked the day they are sold.

***

"It is stealing—simple, plain stealing," says a recent number of a Roman Catholic review, speaking of a habit of some people in the churches of stealing the turns of others waiting to go to confession. A good sermon could be preached upon this text to the individuals of all denominations who steal places at ticket windows and in other similar crowds. "This is a mean, contemptible thing to do," the review says, and adds: "We have spoken here of men. In fact, girls and women are guilty of this injustice, as well as men and boys. It all applies equally well to more secular affairs."

***

"Never use charcoal in any form for the teeth," says an up-town dentist, who is recognized in his discoveries, writings, and inventions as well as in his regular practice, as occupying one of the highest positions in his profession. "When examined under the microscope, powdered charcoal has the appearance of needle points. There is no chemical that will dissolve it. It forms a blacke line on the gums, which becomes a permanent disfigurement. I have cut away the gum in some cases to remove it.

"Tooth powder should be used once or twice a day. All tooth powders are made of a few simple ingredients—chalk, myrrh, and bicarbonate of soda. Those are the ingredients of all, with a little coloring matter, sugar, and perfume. Never rinse the mouth after using tooth powder. The chalk in the powder is a slow antacid; bicarbonate of soda is a quick antacid. The object of the powder beside that of scouring is to find its way into the cavities between the teeth, and, by killing the acids, prevent the decomposition of food, which destroys the tooth tissues. Castile soap is found in some good tooth powders. It is not deleterious, but, making a liquid, it vanishes more quickly. The object of soap is always to kill grease, which, under ordinary circumstances, should not be found in the mouth. A tooth paste should never be used when it has been kept long. There is glycerine in it which soon ferments, and then becomes an irritant. Tablets—these are made with an addition of gum arabic to the powder—are excellent for traveling. Never use a tooth brush with stiff bristles. They wear away the gum at the neck of the tooth, leaving the part which is porous and without enamel exposed, to become discolored and brown. I have a brush made for my own use, with long bristles, which must have a soft action, like a paint brush."

***

They were talking on the elevated train. "That is the way with most of them down on the island," the girl with the sailor hat was saying. "The young people are charming, and they have delightful manners, but their grandfathers, why, some of them, even now, you will find in funny little tailor or shoe shops." "Well," said the girl in the big hat, which almost concealed her eyes, "I may not have so much money, but I would rather go without it always than to be like that. Why, mamma has a genealogy, with ever so many details, telling all about our family way back, and every once in a while she makes us children read it through."

Bark Towed into This Port.

The British bark Janet Court was towed into port yesterday by the tug C. W. Morse, which brought her from St. Thomas, West Indies, a nine days' tow. The bark started from Valparaiso, Nov. 18, with a cargo of nitrate of soda taken from the bark Edward Kidder, which put into Valparaiso in distress, July 30, 1895, while bound from Junin for Hampton Roads. The Janet Court was dismasted in a storm, and was picked up, abandoned, in March, by the steamship Anerley, and towed to St. Thomas. She was brought here consigned to the National Board of Underwriters.

Large Shipments of Silver.

The steamship Umbria, which departs for Europe to-day, will take out 501,000 ounces of silver, shipped as follows: J. & W. Seligman & Co., 175,000 ounces; M. Guggenheim's Sons, 125,000 ounces; Zimmerman & Forshay, 100,000 ounces; Handy & Harman, 50,000 ounces; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., 26,000 ounces, and Muller, Schall & Co., 25,000 ounces.

ON THE OUTGOING FLEET.

Passengers Who Will Depart for Europe To-day.

Among passengers booked on the transatlantic steamships which will depart today are the following:

Umbria, for Liverpool—Col. T. H. Barber, Dr. Edward B. Bronson, Robert J. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, John L. Cadwalader, and Herbert Kelcey.

Aller, for Bremen—The Rev. William S. R. Adamson, Dana Bartholomew, John Bittner, Mrs. A. Horrmann, Miss Pauline Horrmann, and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Webb.

Kaiser Wilhelm II., for Genoa—W. H. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Brewster, Mrs. Arthur Cheney, Judge I. C. Grubb, the Right Rev. W. H. Hare, C. M. Miller, Mrs. Inez Parmater, and Col. and Mrs. W. Winthrop.

La Gascogne, for Havre—Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Asturias, E. J. Kelly, Dr. S. McMurtry, B. C. Slocum, and H. T. Peck.

Circassia, for Glasgow—George N. Beattie, Judge C. A. Bennett, J. Brooks Leavitt, and Wayland Turner.

Spaarndam, for Rotterdam—Prof. and Mrs. W. S. Ebersole, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Gould, Charles T. Havliand, A. D. Madeira, C. W. Raymond, and the Rev. John F. Scott.

Scandia, for Hamburg—Richard Brofft, Admiral Evahintsoff, and Otto N. Rammaskow.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Hope Booth, the actress, and Manager John W. Hamilton, who were arrested Wednesday for violating decency in a performance at the American Roof Garden, were released yesterday by Magistrate Deuel in the Jefferson Market Police Court in $500 each for their appearance for trial in the Court of General Sessions on Monday.

—President Wilson of the Health Board yesterday visited thirteen of the rear tenements condemned by the board last week and ordered vacated. He found nearly all the tenants out and the remainder getting ready to move. He also visited several rear tenements which the board will condemn and order vacated on Tuesday.

—The Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D. D., pastor of the Epiphany Baptist Church, Philadelphia, will deliver an address to men at 4:30 P. M. to-morrow before the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

—James Slattery, a laborer, of 354 East Eighty-third Street, died at the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday from injuries he received Thursday afternoon by falling from a second-story window at 17 Dey Street.

Brooklyn.

—The address at the Central Branch of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow afternoon will be given by the Rev. H. M. Gallaher. Mr. Gallaher is known to all Brooklynites as the former pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, and more recently as the pastor of the Trinity Baptist Church, from which he has recently resigned. There will also be special music in the way of violin solos by Mr. Louis Pabst.

—The Civil Service Commission has decided to audit the pay rolls of the thirty-one temporary firemen appointed by Fire Commissioner Lawrence and discharged by Commissioner Bryant. The men were reinstated by the courts, and the legality of their positions is now under consideration. As they have performed the work called for, the Civil Service

Saturday
July 25-1896

The New-York Times.

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Pages 9-12

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TRIAL OF CAPT. MARTENS

THE POLICEMAN CALLS WITNESSES TO PROVE HIS GOOD CHARACTER.

Charged with Accepting a Bribe of $11 from Moses D. Hamilton—Hamilton's Step-Son and Partner, G. W. Miller, Gives Him a Bad Reputation — The Defendant Asked About His Action in the Case of a Third Avenue Hotel.

The trial of Capt. Frederick W. Martens of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station on a charge of taking a bribe of $11 from Moses D. Hamilton for designating his store as a polling place, was continued yesterday before Police Commissioner Roosevelt.

Before the case was called, Frank Moss and Superintendent Dennett of the Parkhurst Society had a conference with Commissioner Roosevelt. Capt. Martens was recalled and was examined by Mr. House. Capt. Martens testified that he had made a report about the Iroquois Hotel, in Third Avenue, on Feb. 15, 1894, to Superintendent Byrnes. An arrest had been made in the hotel for grand larceny. On the Captain's report, the Board of Excise had a hearing in the case and revoked the license for the hotel. Capt. Martens said his men made three excise arrests in the place.

Capt. Martens was cross-examined by Mr. Moss as to the circumstances attending the arrest in the Iroquois Hotel. Mr. House objected to the line of examination, on the ground that it had nothing to do with the charges against the Captain, but the Commissioner overruled the objections. It was brought out that Mamie Williams was arrested for stealing some money from a man. Mr. Moss wanted to know whether the Captain did not find sufficient evidence in connection with the arrest to proceed against the hotel. The Captain stated that the complainant refused to give any information as to his behavior in the hotel. He also stated that he personally investigated the hotel, and found that it was conducted the same as any other hotel.

"Did you proceed against the hotel?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I had no evidence," answered the Captain.

Mr. Moss insisted on having an answer of Yes or No, and Commissioner Roosevelt directed Capt. Martens to so answer. Mr. House made a vigorous objection to the Commissioner directing the Captain to make answer in any particular manner, but the objection was overruled.

Capt. Martens said he did not proceed against the hotel on the occasion referred to.

After Capt. Martens left the stand Mr. House called several witnesses who testified to the good character of the Captain. Among them were James J. Hardy, a dry goods merchant at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Morris Avenue; Albert H. Boltman, a real estate dealer at 940 East Seventy-second Street, and John Martin, a tailor at 221 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. A number of business men in Capt. Martens's precinct also testified to his efficiency as a police officer. They said that Capt. Martens maintained good order in the district, and they were well satisfied with him. One of the witnesses, Mr. Hoenniger, said that all the storekeepers in Third Avenue regarded Capt. Martens as one of the most efficient men on the force.

Louis H. Prager, a trunk manufacturer at 408 Third Avenue, said that Capt. Martens had made his precinct perfectly clean. He had driven out the policy shops and lewd women and disorderly people. Mr. Prager spoke of one particular policy shop opposite his store which Capt. Martens had broken up.

"That was one of Parker's places, wasn't it?" asked Mr. Moss. "He was the 'policy king.'"

Mr. Prager said he did not know. Mr. Moss referred to the influence brought to bear in Parker's case when the latter was on trial a few months ago.

Mr. House said: "Talk of policy playing, I have had policy written in this very building, in the courtroom here I have had 'gigs' and 'straddles' written right in front of a Commissioner."

Commissioner Roosevelt was very much interested in Mr. House's remarks. Mr. House said that at the trial of Capt. Westervelt a few years ago, Commissioner MacLean was desirous of finding out how a policy play was written. He had several "gigs" written for the Commissioner.

"Well, this discussion about policy is interesting, but go on with the case," said Commissioner Roosevelt.

George W. Miller, a carriage manufacturer at 1,955 West Farms Road, was then called. He was formerly the business partner of Moses D. Hamilton, Capt. Martens's accuser. He is the stepson of Hamilton, with whom he was in partnership in 1891. Mr. Miller was an unwilling witness.

Mr. House asked him what Hamilton's reputation was for truth and veracity.

"Not good, so far as my own dealings with him are concerned," replied Mr. Miller.

"Now, tell me whether you would believe him under oath or not," said Mr. House.

The witness was loth to reply, saying he was unwilling to enter into a family matter.

Mr. House insisted upon having the question answered, and Mr. Miller said there was a time when he had confidence in Hamilton, but he was sorry to say he could not now believe him under oath.

On cross-examination by Mr. Moss Mr. Miller said that out of respect for his mother, who married Hamilton, he wished to keep his affairs from becoming a public scandal. In reply to questions he said: "Hamilton tried to ruin me financially. He treated me badly. Several persons in Tremont spoke to me about Hamilton's veracity. They said they would not believe Hamilton under oath. After we dissolved partnership I sent a bill to a Dr. Joyce for some money due the firm. Dr. Joyce showed me a receipt which had been signed by Hamilton for the full amount. I never saw the money. Hamilton made no accounting to me."

Mr. Miller further said he had heard some persons call his stepfather "Judas." After inquiring into Mr. Miller's business troubles with his stepfather, Mr. Moss asked him if he was not the first member of the firm to bring out the charge against Capt. Martens.

Mr. House objected to the question, holding that it had nothing to do with the cross-examination and that the prosecution could not make Mr. Miller its witness.

Commissioner Roosevelt overruled the objection, and Mr. House took an exception, saying that the Commissioner's ruling was contrary to any rules of evidence and any law that he had become familiar with in ten years' practice.

Mr. Miller said he did not bring out the charge against Capt. Martens.

Mr. Moss showed Mr. Miller a book alleged to be the day book of the firm of Hamilton & Miller, in which appeared an entry of the payment of $15 on Sept. 28, 1891. He asked the witness if that was not the book which he presented to the Lexow committee. Mr. Miller said it was not. Mr. Moss said he was willing to testify in this case that it was the book which Mr. Miller had before the Lexow committee.

"I say it was not," cried Mr. Miller, who became angry. "The book you have here is Hamilton's individual property. It is not the day book of the firm. The book I had and testified from before the Lexow committee is three times the size of this book. I think I have it at home."

Mr. Moss insisted, notwithstanding the witness's denial, in saying that the book he had was the one Mr. Miller produced before the Lexow committee.

Mr. House jumped to his feet and said it was evident that some one had juggled with the book in question, or was juggling with the court now.

Mr. Miller said he never saw Capt. Martens in his place of business.

In answer to a question as to whether he ever paid for having his store used as a polling place, Mr. Miller said he paid $15 to some one on one occasion. He did not remember who it was and could not say whether it was a policeman or not.

Mr. Roosevelt tried to find out who it was that Mr. Miller paid the money to, but the witness could not remember. Mr. Miller stated that after he dissolved partnership with his stepfather he was notified that some notes purporting to be of the firm had been protested by certain banks. He made an investigation and found that they were personal notes of Hamilton.

Several other witnesses testified to Capt. Martens's good character, and the case was then closed.

CHEAPER RATES FOR ASPHALT.

More Pavements Can Be Laid Now for the Same Money.

The reduction in the cost to the city of laying asphalt pavement under the fifteen years' guarantee during the past few years is attracting wide attention.

The lowest bid that was opened by Commissioner of Public Works Collis Thursday for asphalt paving was $2.38 a square yard, offered by the California Asphalt Company. In 1894 the average cost a square yard was $3.71.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Howard Payson Wilds said yesterday:

"I attribute the reduction of the cost to the city in the construction of asphalt pavements to the fact that there is increased competition. The specifications are stricter now than they ever were before, and the results are very satisfactory."

The following table, which was prepared July 23, 1896, shows the difference in the cost of asphalt:

Average cost per yard, with fifteen-year guarantee:

1894	$3.71
1895	3.33
1896 (to July)	2.78
Lowest price to date (July 23)	2.38

Areas which can be paved for $1,000,000 at different prices:

	Per Yard.	Yards.		Miles.
At	$3.71	269,541	or	15½
At	3.33	300,300	or	17 1-16
At	2.78	359,712	or	20¾
At lowest price	2.38	420,168	or	23¾

	Cost Per Mile.
At $3.71	$65,296
At 3.33	58,608
At 2.78	48,928
At 2.38 (lowest price to date)	41,888

Since 1894 the reduction in price enables the Department to lay eight miles more asphalt pavement in 1896 than in 1894 for $1,000,000.

A Change in Pain's Fireworks.

There will be a marked change in the exhibition of fireworks to be given this evening in Pain's Open Air Theatre, at Manhattan Beach, immediately after the mimic battle between the Spaniards and the revolutionists in "Cuba." Every Saturday night, when there is a clear sky, the great amphitheatre is crowded with enthusiastic spectators to witness the entertainment, which includes spectacle, high diving, midair performances on the wire rope, a ballet, a chorus, and a battle, the whole concluding with a brilliant fireworks display. The engagement of Ella Zuela and Lu Lu, two of the most expert midair performers on the tight rope in the world, is fast drawing to a close.

MORE DECLARE FOR GOLD

FURTHER TALKS WITH WORKINGMEN ON THE MONEY QUESTION.

Those Employed in the Brass-Working Trades and Other Industries Would Preserve the Present Standard—Sound Arguments Advanced to Support Their Views—What Those in Favor of the Free Coinage of Silver Say of the Issue.

Inquiries among more workingmen yesterday developed a still larger proportion of those who are against free coinage. As on the preceding day, the investigation by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES was among men employed for the most part in the metal-working trades.

John Stellwagon, a brassworker, 142 Centre Street, who has been a Democrat all his life, will vote for McKinley this year on the silver issue. He did not feel very much enlightened on the question, he said, but could not see how free silver would benefit the country, and he would, therefore, stand by the present standard until some reason for a change appeared to satisfy him that it would be beneficial.

Walter Stevens, a machinist, 142 Centre Street, was in favor of gold because he preferred not to take his pay in depreciated currency.

Thomas H. Lewthwaite, machinist, 142 Centre Street, did not think free silver would make any difference in the prosperity of the country, and had no objection to it.

Edward Dessau, pattern maker, 144 Centre Street, did not object to the coinage of American silver, but thought it would be wrong for foreigners to be allowed to bring silver over here and have it coined at our mints. The fact that a silver dollar was only worth 53 cents in the market made no difference, in his opinion, because the Government stamp made it worth a dollar. The stamp of the Government, said Mr. Dessau, would make it go all over the world, and it would make no difference if the silver were only worth 25 cents.

I. Seckendorf, pattern maker, 144 Centre Street, thought that if free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 would make times good it would be better to make the ratio 8 to 1, and then make the times twice as good. "It is ruin to any country," said he, "to have a currency that is not good all over the world. If we had a Chinese wall around us and no one was permitted to cross it in either direction we could have free silver, but not while we have commerce with all the earth. When we bought silver and issued certificates against it, were times any better? On the contrary, we had a great panic. The agitation for free silver is got up solely by the silver mine owners. It cannot do the rest of the country any good, and may do it great harm."

John B. Adams, pattern maker, 141 Centre Street, was in favor of free coinage because he did not think gold ought to be allowed to drive silver out of the country. "We have been getting on very badly for the past few years under the gold standard," said he, "We have been continuously shipping it out of the country. Let us have free coinage of silver and fill up the vacant place in the currency."

Frederick B. King, a machinist, had lived for eleven years in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and California, and was convinced that the silver movement was selfish in its origin, and designed to benefit the producers of silver in the first place, and secondly the men who are dependent upon them, like the inhabitants of a silver-mining country, whose living is in supplying the demands of silver miners.

"What makes the silver agitaton dangerous," said Mr. King, "is the extent to which it has been taken up by people who are not directly interested. The key to the whole silver question lies in the fact that the more silver there is mined the more people are interested in it, and at the same time the less valuable it is. If there were as much silver in the world as there is iron it would not be nearly so valuable as iron."

August Haukel, button maker, 120 Walker Street, was opposed to free silver, because when a silver dollar was only worth 53 cents in gold, he preferred gold.

N. Eriandsen, machinist, 172 Centre Street, was opposed to free coinage at 16 to 1. He would not object to coinage at the market value of the metal, but would not approve, even then, of coining more than was actually in circulation. There was no use in coining silver to lie idle in the Treasury and in bank vaults.

E. R. Storm was against free silver coinage by this country at 16 to 1. He would not object to the coinage of silver at its market value, or to its coinage under an international agreement, since there was not gold enough for a circulating medium alone.

Edward F. Oxley, bookbinder, 172 Centre Street, was opposed to the 16 to 1 ratio coinage of silver. A ratio based on the market value of the metal would be all right, he said.

Isaac Rengling, brassworker, 176 Centre Street, was for gold because a silver dollar was not, in his opinion, worth as much as a gold dollar.

Charles Warner, brassworker, 176 Centre Street, declared himself to be a solid gold man. He said he had no objection to silver, but saw no reason for it, and therefore preferred to stick by the present standard.

Jeremiah Kelly, brassworker, 176 Centre Street, was for silver. He believed that a silver dollar was worth just as much as a gold dollar.

Oscar Petzold, brassworker, 176 Centre Street, favored the gold standard because he believed gold to be the best money. "If I go to Europe," said Mr. Petzold, "with American dollars in my pocket I do not want a kind of dollar for which I shall be only able to get 53 cents each." He favored silver coinage by international agreement.

August Saling, brassworker, 176 Centre Street, favored free silver on the ground that it would make money more plenty and times better.

Bernhard Herber, brassworker, 176 Centre Street, was opposed to free silver because the cause was identified with such men as Altgeld and Tillman. A cause that was represented by Populists and Anarchists could not get his vote, he declared.

John Delaney, brassworker, 176 Centre Street, was in favor of free silver. He thought that while it might not increase wages, it certainly would not lower them.

STRIKE OF THE CLOTHING MAKERS.

Leaders Say that 27,000 Operatives Will Leave Work.

According to the statements of the leaders of the tailors, the present strike will develop into the largest clothing strike this city has ever seen.

Henry Solomon, the General Business Agent of the Brotherhood of Tailors, said yesterday that the total number of men and women who would be out within the next few days would be as follows: Brotherhood of Tailors, 12,000; knee pantaloon makers, 2,000; pantaloon makers, 5,000; children's jacket makers, 4,000; vestmakers, 3,000; overcoat and sackcoat makers, 1,200; making a total of 27,200.

In addition to these, said Agent Solomon, the buttonhole makers to the number of 2,000 will be thrown out of work, as there will be nothing for them to do in consequence of the other strikes.

New articles of agreement, based chiefly on the basis of the agreement of last year, will be submitted to the contractors. A new feature of the agreement will be the dividing of the operators, basters, and finishers into two classes. The operators of the first class are to get $18 a week, and of the second class $8 and upward. Basters of the first class are to get $16 a week, and of the second class $10 and upward. Pressers are to get $12. Finishers of the first class are to get $11 a week, and of the second class $9. Bushelers will make their own terms, as they work independently of the others.

The working week, according to the agreement, is to be fifty-nine hours, and only one helper is to be allowed for every three teams.

Those contractors who have lived up to last year's agreement will be required to give their note for the fulfillment of the new contract, but those who broke the agreement will be made to give cash security of from $50 to $100, according to the number of hands they employ.

Meyer Schoenfeld said the reason why several of the branches of the tailoring trade have been divided into two classes under the new agreement was that formerly some first-class men were paid too little, while poor workers were sometimes given too much.

Several contractors called yesterday on the Executive Committee of the strikers and said that several manufacturers had promised to advance prices and would like to come to an understanding with the strikers. Representatives of several large manufacturers also called on the Executive Committee of the strikers and asked them what they intended to do.

Commissioner Charles L. Phipps of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration visited the strikers and contractors yesterday and informed himself on the state of affairs. He then said that he could do nothing until the demands of the men were presented, and even then not until they were refused by the contractors.

THEY FOUGHT WITH HOT IRONS.

One Tailor Has His Fingers Burned and Another Lands in Jail.

There was a lively time in the tailor shop of Isaac Newman, at 167 Gwinnett Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, and as a result one tailor had his fingers burned and another was arrested and sent to jail. This is the first case in which the police have been called in since the strike of the tailors began.

Newman has six men now working for him who refused to go on strike. Isaac Alszinietzki, twenty-three years old, one of the men on strike, has been trying to get the tailors in Newman's shop to leave work. He called again at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and was accompanied by another striker. They entered the shop and urged the men to leave. Mr. Newman was present, and informed the two men that if they did not leave he would call a policeman. They refused, and Mr. Newman started out.

After he left the two strikers became furious because the men would not quit work, and, picking up the hot irons, began to burn holes in the clothing lying around the shop. The men tried to save the property, and when Policeman Donohue arrived he found all parties having a hot battle.

As Alszinietzki was the cause of the trouble he was arrested and arraigned before Justice Schnitzspan on the charge of malicious mischief. He pleaded not guilty and was sent to Raymond Street jail in default of bail to await examination.

One of the tailors, whose name is not known, had his fingers burned with the hot irons during the fight.

Third Avenue Air-Motor Cars.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company received two air-motor cars yesterday, and will place the condensors in position to-day. These cars are two feet shorter than the long cable cars, having a body of 20 feet and two platforms of 4 feet each. Mr. Robinson, the Superintendent of the road, said yesterday that he expects to begin running the cars next Tuesday. They will be operated over the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street cross-town line. The cars will be charged with an air pressure of 2,000 pounds, which will operate them for a distance of sixteen miles. The recharging process takes thirty seconds. The attachments on the platforms consist of the air-brake handle, reversing lever, and throttle valve.

Diploma and Medal for the City.

The city has received a diploma and medal from the World's Fair Commission for the excellence of design and skill of execution of the raised work on certain relief maps of Manhattan Island. The diploma and medal have been hung in the Governor's Room of the City Hall.

Paying the Election Officers.

The City Paymaster began the work yesterday of paying off the 1,200 election officers whose money was withheld because they had made technical errors in making up the returns. The Legislature passed a special law providing for the payment.

DOG TREATED BY DENTIST

A PET GORDON SETTER HAS SIX TEETH FILLED WITH GOLD.

Was Trained to Sit in the Chair with a Towel Tied in His Mouth—Submitted to the Operation at the Hands of His Master, Dr. F. S. Van Nostrand—Merely Winced When the Drill Machine Was Working—Seems Proud of the Job.

Rex is the name of a remarkable dog, which probably has the distinction of being the only canine in existence that has ever had its teeth filled in a scientific way. And no plain soft or amalgam fillings, either, but genuine gold.

The buzz and whirr of the drill, the cutting of the cavities, and the ramming in of the gold, which so rack the human system and make people dread the dentist's chair, were endured in a stoical way by Rex, and many a man would be proud to have possessed his nerve.

As his master said, Rex seemed to think the operation a necessity, and an occasional blink when the drill hurt most was all the sign of pain which he evinced.

Rex is a Gordon setter with a fine pedigree. His sisters and brothers have taken various prizes in the dog shows, so he has reason to be proud of his family. Rex's master is Dr. F. S. Van Nostrand, a young dentist living at Columbus Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street. The almost human intelligence exhibited by the dog and his particularly fine face and disposition caused his master to become very fond of him.

The dentist was playing with Rex some time ago, and, happening to look into the dog's mouth, he noticed that the enamel on several teeth in the lower jaw had worn down very thin in some parts, and two teeth had cavities in them. The dog had evidently gotten hold of something when he was a puppy which stood in a fair way to spoil his teeth.

The dentist resolved to treat his dog. But the way to go about it was puzzling. He could not put a rubber dam in the dog's mouth, and he thought it would be impossible to train the dog to sit up in his dentist's chair, lean his head back, hold his mouth open, and submit to the operation quietly.

He finally hit upon a scheme, and for the rubber dam a towel was substituted. Accordingly, for the next two weeks, Rex was taught to sit up in a chair with a towel between his jaws and tied around the back of his head. The first few days Rex strenuously objected, but after practice he would sit quietly for half an hour at a time, but with a curious expression on his face, as if anxious about what it all meant.

Then the doctor began his work. Rex was placed in the chair and the towel placed in position, and a friend of the dentist assisted by holding the dog's head.

The easiest tooth was begun on first and the enamel cut away. Rex squirmed somewhat at first, but as his master was doing it he thought it his duty not to object, and quietly submitted. It required nearly half an hour to complete the job, but the doctor built out the tooth and fixed it up as well as he would treat a human being.

Another tooth was tried a few days later, and so on until six of them were treated. One tooth required over an hour's time, but Rex did not complain. Now, however, he is as proud of the job as his master, and when asked to show his gold-filled teeth will open his mouth very wide, draw his tongue in, and let you look at them.

Like individuals, Rex has his peculiarities. One of them is his abhorrence of women. It is his custom to sit in his master's office and watch him while treating a patient, but whenever that patient is a woman, no amount of coaxing can get the dog into the room. He will lie down outside the door and grunt until the woman goes out.

Rex has been trained to be useful. His master has only to fill his laundry bag and hand it to the dog, who will take it to the Chinaman in the next block below and wait for the empty bag, which he takes to the house. He possesses his own dinner bucket, which he keeps in the doctor's laboratory. Whenever he gets hungry he will get his bucket and place it at his master's feet. The dentist will fill it, and when he finishes eating he will carry it back to its place in the laboratory. When the newsboy slips the papers under the doctor's door, Rex gathers them up and puts them on the table.

A block of the cable cars occurred the other day in front of the office, and Rex happened to be looking out of the window. The people crowded around, and Rex seemed to realize that something was wrong, so he jumped down and ran to his master and insisted upon his going to the window. The dentist said: "That's all right, Rex; it's only a blockade of cable cars," and the dog seemed satisfied.

Rex was sent to Johnstown the other day to have his Summer outing, and the doctor says it seems as if he had lost his best friend. He intends to go after him next month, as he wants to get him in condition for the next dog show. Rex's number is 41,125 in the American Kennel Club, and no doubt he will attract much attention at the coming show with his gold-filled teeth.

Dr. Topham Gets a Divorce.

Dr. Thomas W. Topham of 354 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, secured a divorce from his wife, Margaret Topham, in the Supreme Court in that city yesterday. Mrs. Topham lives in Brooklyn, but for a year has been staying in Florida on a place owned by the doctor. They were married in Jersey City in August, 1889, Kate Daly, who was a domestic in the family, testified yesterday that one Sunday morning in May, 1894, while Dr. Topham was at Sunday school, a man known to her as Major Harney called and remained some time in Mrs. Topham's room. After he had gone away Mrs. Topham asked her not to tell the doctor what she had seen. The witness did not tell the doctor until a long time after. Mrs. Topham did not defend the suit.

FIRST CHAPTER FOR CITY CHARTER

Borough Plan That May Be Adopted in Greater New-York.

The first chapter of the proposed charter of the Greater New-York has been drafted, but copies of it have not yet reached all the Commissioners.

This chapter will describe the territory and boundaries, and will provide for the election of a Mayor, who will be Mayor of the whole territory.

The Mayor will have the power to appoint the executive heads of the various departments. The heads of departments will have main offices in this city and local offices in some of the proposed boroughs.

The proposition contained in the first chapter is that there shall be nine boroughs—five in New-York City and one each in Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Queens, and Richmond Counties. The first of the five New-York City boroughs will be known as the Bowling Green Borough, and will run from the Battery to about Twenty-sixth Street; the second, to be known as the Manhattan Borough, will run from Twenty-sixth to Sixtieth Street; the third, to be known as the Yorkville Borough, to run from Sixtieth Street to One Hundred and Fifth Street; the fourth, to be known as the Harlem Borough, will run from One Hundred and Fifth Street to the Harlem River, and the fifth, to run from the Harlem River to the city line, will be known as the Bronx Borough.

It is proposed that there shall be two legislative bodies, one to be known as the Common Council, and one as the Board of Aldermen. The Aldermen are to be elected as nearly as possible from the Assembly District. No measure involving the expenditure of money can be passed by the Municipal Legislature, consisting of the Common Council and the Board of Aldermen, without a three-fourths vote of both, and in case of a veto by the Mayor, such a resolution cannot be repassed without a five-sixth vote of both branches.

The propositions contained in the chapter are merely in the nature of recommendations by the sub-committee having the matter in charge, to the Greater New-York Commissioners as a whole. The Commissioners are not committed to the propositions.

FOUND THE WOUND THE NEXT DAY.

Mrs. Quinn Hit by a Bullet and Didn't Know It.

PATERSON, N. J., July 24.—Mrs. Jennie Quinn is seriously ill at St. Joseph's Hospital with a bullet wound in her arm, and to-day, for the first time, has shown signs of improvement. Mrs. Quinn was not aware that she had been shot until the following day, when she was surprised to find the sleeve of her dress covered with blood, and a wound in her arm.

She remembers that on the evening of July 3 she felt a slight sting on her arm, and rubbed it carelessly. She paid no attention to the wound for some time, but as it continued to grow worse, she consulted a doctor. On examination he found that a pistol or rifle ball was lodged in her arm, but as the limb was so much inflamed it was impossible to probe for the bullet. He continued to care for her at her home until danger of her losing the arm became apparent, and then had her removed to the hospital.

Two young men have acknowledged that if Mrs. Quinn was shot at that time they must have done it, as they were the only persons celebrating in that vicinity at that hour.

PAYING THE WATER RENT.

Revenue to the City and the Amount That Is Consumed.

The Bureau of the Water Register, of which Columbus O. Johnson is the Superintendent, is a busy place these days. It is situated just opposite THE NEW-YORK TIMES Building, in the Tract Society Building.

Householders are paying water rents, so as to avoid the addition of the five-per-cent. penalty, which will go into effect after Aug. 1.

It is no unusual thing at this time of year for the bureau to receive as much as $40,000 a day for water rents.

It is interesting to know that the householders, factory owners, and the residents of the city generally pay in round figures nearly $4,000,000 a year for water. This goes into the general fund for the payment of the interest on the city debt.

The city used last year 68,000,000,000 gallons of water. At present the daily consumption is 231,000,000 gallons, and, counting the fixed and transient population of the city at 2,000,000, the average consumption each day is about 115 gallons per each inhabitant.

CITY MARSHAL VOULLAIRE RESIGNS

Would Run for Assembly in the Twenty-third District.

M. P. Belmont Voullaire of 314 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street sent his resignation as City Marshal to the Mayor's office yesterday. Mr. Voullaire made this statement:

"I am resigning so that I can be a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Assembly in the Twenty-third Assembly District. The Constitution makes candidates for the Legislature ineligible if they are holding a municipal or State office within 100 days previous to the election.

"I am all right, as my resignation as City Marshal takes effect the full 100 days before Nov. 3, and I have twenty-four hours to spare."

The Twenty-third Assembly District is now represented by John Delmour, Tammany. During the session he succeeded in getting many bills of interest to the district enacted into laws.

WAS A GOOD INVESTMENT

W. R. NEUBURGER'S $540 MAY BRING HIS FAMILY A FORTUNE.

From His Purchase of Lots in Gunnison, Col., His Widow May Realize $500,000—The Deed to the Property Accidentally Discovered by His Son—Mrs. Neuburger's Lawyers Certain that She Will Possess a Fortune.

Mrs. Mary Neuburger, a widow, who lives at 28 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, believes a horseshoe which hangs in her rooms, decorated with red, white, and blue ribbons, has brought her great luck. Unless an error has been made, an investment of $540 in Western real estate by her husband on the day Garfield was inaugurated as President of the United States promises to yield her $500,000. Mrs. Neuburger is inclined to be sceptical regarding the value of the property, but her lawyers tell her they are certain it has not been overestimated.

Mrs. Neiburger was the wife of William R. Neuburger, traveling salesman for a button house in Baltimore. In the course of Mr. Neuburger's journeys in the Spring of 1881 he visited Gunnison, Col., which was just becoming prominent as a mining town. W. P. Rose, a friend of Mr. Neuburger, had purchased a number of town lots in Gunnison, and he persuaded Mr. Neuburger to buy nineteen lots from him, in company with two other friends, H. I. Rose and Louis Snellenberg. The price paid for the property was $540. The transaction occurred on March 4, 1881, and a quit claim deed to the three men was executed April 11, 1881, and the following day it was filed in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Gunnison County, Col. In the deed the land was described as being in the Petersburg Spring Creek mining district.

Mr. Neuburger told his wife of his investment and said he thought it would become profitable. He laid the deed away in a box containing other legal documents, and said nothing further about it. He died six years ago and his brother was appointed executor of his estate.

In Mr. Neuburger's will no reference was made to the Gunnison property. The deed was accidentally discovered by his brother, who told Mrs. Neuburger not to lose it. The brother died a few months after Mr. Neuburger and the deed was forgotten.

The family moved to this city several years ago, and lately it occurred to Robert Neuburger, the eldest son, to examine the deed to the Gunnison County property. He showed it to Samuel J. Frank of the law firm of Beckhardt & Frank of 99 Nassau Street. Mr. Frank wrote to the Recorder of Deeds of Gunnison County and inquired about the property. He received a reply that it still stood in the names of Messrs. Neuburger, Rose & Snellenberg, and that it was worth about $500,000.

"We are certain that Mrs. Neuburger will realize $500,000," said Mr. Beckhardt yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "Mr. Snellenberg and Mr. Rose have no claim to the land, for they assigned all their interest in the property to Mr. Neuburger before his death. The land is reported to be valuable mining property."

Mrs. Neuburger occupies a flat at 28 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, with her sons, Robert and Albert, and her daughter, Blanche. The horseshoe to which the family's good luck is attributed occupies a position of honor in the dining room of the flat.

"I can hardly believe," said Mrs. Neuburger yesterday, "that such good fortune has really befallen us, but you cannot always tell what a little investment will yield. My husband said he thought that land would be worth something some day, but I never dreamed it would be worth as much as they say."

"If the land is worth looking after," said Robert Neuburger, "I shall see that my mother gets all she is entitled to. We will pay the arrearages of taxes and if the land contains valuable mineral ore, we will get all we can out of it. I am not going to crow about it, though, until we get further information."

Miss Blanche Neuburger seemed very much elated over the windfall, but she said she would try to bear up under the disappointment if it was discovered that the property was not worth as much as the family thought.

ITS CAPITAL STOCK IMPAIRED.

The Attorney General Asked to Wind Up an Insurance Company.

ALBANY, July 24.—State Superintendent of Insurance James F. Pierce to-day reported to the Attorney General the East River Mutual Insurance Corporation of Long Island City as an insolvent corporation, and requested him to take such proceedings as will wind up its affairs.

Upon June 19, 1893, the Superintendent made a requisition upon the company, in accordance with the requirements of the Insurance law, calling upon it within thirty days to pay in $15,188.55 in order to restore the capital stock of the company, besides to assess the capital stock notes for $20,812. Although the time given in the requisition within which to make good the deficiency has expired, no proof has been filed with the Superintendent as required, showing that the terms have been complied with.

In his letter to the Attorney General, the Superintendent further says: "The time mentioned in the requisition is the minimum permitted by law. In fixing it, I wish to advise that I had given this corporation six months within which to demonstrate its ability to square itself with its creditors before making such requisition. It cannot claim a sufficient time has not been granted since its examination by this department in November last. I advise that it be proceeded against at the earliest possible moment."

At Devil's Run.

By Charles B. Lewis.

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PART I.

On this June morning there is peace in the land.

The Indian agent at Fort Bliss Reservation is congratulating himself on the meek and humble demeanor of the 3,000 subjects under his care, and to-day his monthly report will announce that the war fever which seized upon some of the bucks a week or so ago has entirely vanished. Even "Bald-Faced Charley," a sub-chief and the worst of the lot, has settled himself down to be "a good boy."

At 6 o'clock in the morning Sergt. Yates rode out of Fort Bliss with seven troopers to repair the bridge at Devil's Run. Fifteen miles to the west Devil's Run cuts across the military road as it comes up from the Union Pacific Railroad. It is a mountain torrent, rushing through the rocky gorge twenty feet wide, and the spot is wild and lonely.

At 9:30 o'clock, after guard mount, and before the men are ordered out for forenoon drill, Lieut. Day and Miss Phelps canter out of the fort for a ride across the country to the west. The officer is one of the three or four unmarried men at the post; Miss Phelps is Major Halliday's niece, here on a three months' visit from the East. It is a beautiful morning, and so full of the balm of peace that the sick men in the hospital feel the effects of it like a tonic.

At 11 o'clock the soldier telegraph operator at the post, who is smoking his pipe and looking out of the window at a troop drill, catches a sharp and sudden call, and five minutes later he hurries to the office of the Adjutant with a telegram from the Indian agent, which reads:

"Bald-Faced Charley and fifty fighting bucks jumped the reservation last night and headed for Little Valley!"

So, while congratulating himself on the humble attitude of his charges, a war party had slipped off under cover of darkness and had doubtless found their first victim before he was out of bed. So Sergt. Yates and his seven men had departed for the exact spot where the Indians would seek to cross the military road to fall upon the half dozen settlers in Little Valley. And so, riding forth across the plains toward the green-covered foothills, Lieut. Daly and Miss Phelps were liable to ride into an ambush within ten miles of the fort. The signs which signified peace were base deception. Ten minutes after that dispatch was received Fort Bliss was in a state of turmoil.

Under cover of darkness the renegade Indians made straight for Little Valley, thirty miles from the agency, and about the same distance from the fort. They had six hours before daylight, and meant to fall upon the settlers in the early morning. After midnight a fog came on which reduced progress and finally checked it altogether. It thus happened that daylight found the war party still to the north of the military road, and they did not propose to cross it until night came again. The bulk of them went into camp for the day, but scouts were sent out in every direction to pick up information. Two of these scouts from their position on the crest of the ridge saw the two riders as they came loping over the plains. A signal brought two more scouts to their assistance. Then the four, mounted on their fleet ponies, made a hasty run of a mile and entered a dry ravine and waited. Ten minutes after their arrival the riders passed them, headed almost direct for the Indian camp, and with the four warriors in their rear. The pair were cut off and as good as captured. For a mile or more they rode on in ignorance of the situation. Then, as they drew rein on the crest of a ridge to breathe their horses, the officer looked back and noted the four Indians following. There were plenty of redskins riding about every day in the week, but even the way these "subjects" sat their ponies was proof to him that they were renegades and meant mischief. He was armed with a revolver alone. To the right were the foothills—to the left the military road. This road was five miles away. If they could reach it they might run upon the daily mail coach or some freighters, or by extending the gallop reach Devil's Run and the working party.

"You see those Indians, Miss Phelps?" quietly asked the officer, as he pointed to the redskins advancing at a walk.

"Yes."

"They doubtless belong to a war party which has broken loose from the reservation. The military road is off this way. We must ride for it. Get a firm seat in your saddle and give your horse the rein and stop for nothing. I shall follow close behind, but never mind me. If you are alone when you reach the road turn to the left and keep on until you reach the Run."

"Never Mind Me!" He Sternly Cried.

"Do you mean it?" she said, as the color died out of her face and her lip trembled.

"Every word of it, my dear friend. Be a brave girl, and do as I tell you. Our horses are still fresh, and please God we may keep our distance. Ready now. We shall have a good half mile the start."

"But you—you—!"

"Never mind me," he sternly commanded. "I shall follow after, but you must pay no attention. Remember—turn to the left when you strike the road. Give your horse his head, and trust him to find his way. Now you are off!"

"Ki! Yi! Yi!" came the yells of the Indians as the two riders started off, and then the race had begun. For the first mile it was an even race. Then the Indians began to gain, inch by inch, and as they did so the officer began to drop back. The girl was riding with a firm seat, and her horse was picking his own route. The Indians continued their yelling, but as they crept nearer and nearer the reports of their rifles were added. As a bullet sang over her head, Miss Phelps looked back with white, scared face, but the officer smiled at her, and motioned for her to pay no attention. There came a second, a third, and a fourth. Then the Lieutenant felt a sudden pain in his right shoulder—a sensation as if a hot iron had touched the flesh, and he changed the reins to his left hand, and muttered to himself:

"That's a bullet through the shoulder, but they can't do as well again!"

It was wild shooting on the part of the pursuers, but they were counting on luck. Although they had gained somewhat in the race, the long-legged cavalry horses had the advantage in climbing the ridges, and were still in good wind. They were certain to reach the military road first, barring accident. Bullet after bullet went flying after the fugitives, and when the road was only a mile away the officer suddenly lifted in his saddle again. A bullet had struck him in the left hip. The Indians knew that he was hit again, and yelled in triumph. The girl looked back and the officer closed up the distance and shouted to her through his clinched teeth:

"We are close upon the road now! Be sure and turn to the left!"

Down the slope of a ridge as steep as a house roof thundered the riders into the highway, and after them came the redskins. A turn to the left, and then, riding side by side, the officer and the girl used the spurs for the first time and began to draw quickly away. The race was lost to the pursuers, and in their rage they fired their Winchesters as fast as they could pull the trigger. Ping! Ping! Ping! sang the bullets. One of them grazed the lady's hat—another passed through her riding-skirt—a third struck the officer in the calf of the right leg.

"Are you hit?" he asked, as he turned to her.

"No—are you?"

"Only grazed, I think. It can't be over two miles to the run, and the Indians will soon give up the chase. Hello—what's this!"

Half an hour previously

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

STOCKS FEVERISH AND CLOSE, AS A RULE, LOWER.

Mr. Whitney's Statement as to the Strength of the Silver Movement and the Probability of the Indorsement of the Chicago Ticket by the Populists Depressing Factors—Further Deposits of Gold by the Banks.

FRIDAY—P. M.

The market to-day was feverish and closed generally lower than yesterday. Mr. Whitney's statement that the free-silver movement had captured the imagination of the masses South and West and had a stronger following in the East than was generally supposed had a disquieting influence. The indications from St. Louis that Bryan and Sewall would receive the indorsement of the Populist Convention added to the general uneasiness. The fact that the action of the banks had not had greater influence on prices strengthened the position of the bears.

The volume of trading was smaller than in recent days, the bears having covered and others being unwilling to undertake new ventures until the political outlook becomes more settled. The point is made that from now on railway earnings will compare with large returns last year, and that results on the surface will not be so satisfactory. Nevertheless, St. Paul, for the third week in July, reports an increase of $69,969. Other returns for the week are less satisfactory. The Denver and Rio Grande reports a decrease of $7,000, the Wabash one of $3,852, and the Toledo and Ohio Central a falling off of $3,104. The deposits of gold up to the close of business in this city were about $17,000,000. The banks of Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago will turn in between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000. There were no engagements of gold for shipment to-morrow, conclusive evidence that the foreign exchange bankers are performing their part of the agreement to maintain the Treasury reserve.

The active stocks were St. Paul, Sugar, Chicago Gas, Burlington, Louisville and Nashville, and Manhattan, and all lost from ⅞ in St. Paul, Burlington, and Louisville, to 1⅞ in Manhattan. London traded on both sides of the market, and sold more than it bought. The weakness in Manhattan was accompanied by a revival of the rumor that the Directors propose an increase in the capital stock. An anonymous statement was circulated from one of the Directors, saying that the rumor was "premature," but the tone of the denial was rather confirmatory of the report than otherwise. The stock sold as low as 90¼, but closed at 91⅜. The general list closed almost without exception with large losses of large fractions.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days, 6 per cent. for four months, and 6 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 6@6½ per cent.; names of good call-line, but less well known, 7 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $81,411,567; balances, $5,805,329; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $420,185.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent.; discount rate in the open market 9-16@⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¾@69. There were sales of 10,000 ounces at 68⅞.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅝@54⅝c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31⅜d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$45,384,257
Imports for same period	19,561,131
Net exports	$27,823,126
Net exports to date, 1895	13,480,552
Net exports to date, 1894	62,989,049
Net exports to date, 1893	59 440,670

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very quiet and steady. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87½@$4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88⅛@$4.88¼ for demand, $4.88⅝@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86⅛@$4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, rates were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 96, and guilders at 40½ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—70c discount. Boston—Par to 5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and generally lower. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Louis. & N. unif. 4s..1 |Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r...1

DECLINED.

At., T. & S. F. adj...1½ |Phil. & Rdg. 1st pf.
Col., H. V. & T. 5s.1½ |inc., 2d. in. paid..2¼
H. & T. 1st 5s.....1½ |Phil. & Rdg. 2d pf.
Ohio & Southern 1st..1¼ |Virginia Mid., paid..1¼
Or. Imp. con. 5s, t. r.1 |St. P. & S. C. 1st..2
Ore. S. L. & U. N. con., t. r.....1 |San A. & A. P. 4s..1
Peo. & East. 1st.....1 |U. S. Cord. 1st.....1
|West. U. col. tr. 5s..1

CHANGES OF THE WEEK.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Friday, July 17:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
American Cotton Oil..	9	8	8⅞	— ⅛
American Cotton Oil pf.	42	39½	41	— ⅛
Sugar	106½	101	104⅛	— ¼
Tobacco	60¼	55	58	— ⅝
Atchison	12⅜	10⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
Atchison pf.	18⅜	15½	17⅜	— ⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	17	15⅜	16½	..
Brooklyn Union Gas	85	81	81½	— 5
Canada Southern	44⅞	41	44⅜	— ⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	14¼	12½	13⅛	— ⅛
Chicago Gas	55⅛	49½	52⅛	— 1⅝
Northwestern	96⅜	92⅛	94½	— ½
Burlington	67⅜	62⅜	63½	— 2⅝
C., C., C. & St. Louis	24	22½	23½	— ½
St. Paul	72¼	67⅛	70	— 1⅞
Rock Island	58⅛	52½	55⅝	— 1⅝
Colorado Fuel & Iron	19	16	19	+2
Consolidated Gas	146½	140	146½	— ⅛
Delaware & Hudson	134	116½	120	— 13½
Lackawanna	151½	149	151½	+1½
Denver pf	41½	42½	44½	+ ½
Whisky	11½	10	10⅝	— ½
General Electric	24¼	23¼	23¾	+1
Laclede Gas	19¾	17	18¼	— 1⅞
Lake Shore	144½	137	142	+2
Louisville & Nashville	47⅞	44¼	45⅞	— ¾
Louis., N. A. & C. pf.	14½	11¼	13⅜	— 1⅛
Manhattan	96¼	90½	91¾	— 3½
Missouri Pacific	18½	15⅛	17¼	— 1⅝
Missouri, K. & T. pf.	20½	16	19⅝	+ ⅝
National Lead	20¾	17¾	20¼	— ¼
N. J. Central	93⅞	87½	92	— 1¼
N. Y. Central	93⅞	90	93¼	+1½
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	19½	17	18⅜	+ ¼
Pacific Mail	29	17	18½	— 1¼
Reading, 2d in. paid	12¾	10	10⅝	— 1¼
Omaha	34⅞	32¼	34	— ¼
Southern pf	21⅜	19⅞	20¼	— 1⅛
Tenn. Coal & Iron	17⅞	13	16⅜	— 1½
Union Pacific	6½	5¾	6	+ ⅛
Leather pf	50	44	48¼	— 1½
Rubber	15⅜	15½	15½	— ½
Wabash pf	15¼	13	14⅜	— ⅞
Western Union Tel	80¼	77	79	+1
Wheeling & L. E.	8½	7½	7⅝	— ¾

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New-York for the week were valued at $2,241,686, against $2,198,706 last week and $3,338,628 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,167,531, against $2,064,352 last week and $3,037,837 in the same week last year.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were a fraction lower in the London market. The principal changes were:

Declined—Canadian Pacific, ½, to 60⅞; St. Paul, ½, to 72; New-York Central, ½, to 95, and Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 47⅞. Erie sold at 14⅛, do, first preferred, at 30⅛; Illinois Central at 94¼, and Atchison at 12⅜. British consols were unchanged at 115 7-16 for money and 115⅝ for the account.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	147	148	147	148	..	145	149	81
American Cotton Oil	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛	8⅝	9	130
American Cotton Oil pf	41	41	41	41	—1	40	43	100
American Express	110	110	110	110	..	108	110	15
*American Sugar Refineries	104½	104⅝	103¼	104⅛	—1¼	104	104¼	32,041
*American Sugar Refineries pf	98	98¼	98	98¼	— ¼	97⅞	99	249
American Tobacco	59	59	58	58	—1⅛	58	58⅛	4,900
American Tobacco pf	93	93	93	93	..	94	..	5
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd	11⅞	12	11⅜	11⅞	— ¼	11⅜	12	1,296
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	17½	17⅝	17	17¼	— ¾	17⅜	17½	1,424
Atlantic & Pacific	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	..	⅜	½	100
*Bay State Gas	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛	16	17	100
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛	20	20¼	430
Canada Southern	44¼	44⅞	44	44⅞	+ ⅛	44⅜	44⅞	575
Chesapeake & Ohio	14	14	13⅛	13⅛	—1	13¼	13⅜	940
Chicago Great Western	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼	..	6⅞	8¼	100
Chicago Gas	53	53⅛	51½	52⅛	—1½	52	52⅝	12,705
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	64½	65⅜	64½	65⅛	— ⅛	64⅞	65⅛	11,725
Chicago & Northwestern	94½	94⅝	94	94½	..	94¼	94½	2,980
C., M. & St. Paul	70½	70½	69⅜	70	— ⅞	70	70⅛	36,939
Chi., Rock I. & Pacific	55	56	54⅝	55⅝	— ½	55½	55⅝	7,770
Cleve., Chi., Chi. & St. L.	23⅛	24	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛	23	24	880
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	15	15½	15	15½	— ½	15½	16½	250
Delaware & Hudson	121	121	120	120	—1	119½	121	463
Delaware, Lack. & Western	151½	151½	151½	151½	+1½	151	154	200
Dist. & Cattle Feed., all in. pd.	10⅝	11¼	10¼	10⅝	— ⅝	10½	10⅝	3,905
General Electric	23¼	23⅞	23	23½	— ½	23¼	23⅝	1,826
Illinois Central	91	91	91	91	..	90½	92	15
Iowa Central	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¾	6	6½	100
Iowa Central pf	24	24	24	24	..	23	24	150
Laclede Gas	19	19	18¼	18¼	— ¾	18	18½	400
Lake Erie & Western pf	65	65	64	64	..	62½	64	35
Lake Shore	142	142	141	142	..	141	142½	500
Louis. & Nashville	46¼	46¼	45⅝	45⅞	— ⅜	45⅞	46	10,805
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ¾	13	14	100
Mahoning Coal R	108	108	108	108	..	..	..	120
Manhattan Con	92¼	93	90¼	91⅜	—1⅞	91⅝	91⅞	10,916
*Metropolitan Traction	95½	96	95½	96	+ ¾	..	95	200
Minnesota Iron	54	54	54	54	—4½	54	..	225
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	19½	20	19	19⅜	—1⅛	19	19½	1,745
Missouri Pacific	17¼	17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅜	17¼	17½	1,892
*National Lead Co	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼	20	20¼	150
*National Lead Co. pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	+2½	82	83	196
New-England	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	..	..	..	30
New-Jersey Central	92¼	92⅜	92	92	—1	92	93	2,877
New-York Central	93¼	93¼	92⅜	92⅜	..	92	92½	35
New-York, N. H. & H	104	104	104	104	..	102	107	13
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	25	25	25	25	..	23	25	8
N. Y., Sus. & Western	7⅛	8	7⅛	8	..	7½	8	125
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛	18½	19	600
North American	4	4⅛	4	4	— ¼	4	4¼	400
Northern Pacific, 2d in. pd	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜	5¾	6½	100
Northern Pacific pf., 2d in. pd.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	..	13	13½	59
Pacific Mail	18¼	18¼	18½	18½	— ⅜	18½	18¾	615
*Pennsylvania R. R	102½	102½	102½	102⅝	..	..	..	50
Phil. & Read., 2d in. pd	11	11	10⅜	10⅜	— ½	10⅜	11	1,650
P., C., C. & St. Louis	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼	..	..	150
Rome, Water. & Ogdensburg	115	115	115	115	..	113	116½	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	107⅜	107⅜	104	107⅜	..	107	112	100
St. Paul & Omaha	34	34	34	34	..	34	35	200
Southern Pacific	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛	18	19	300
Southern Railway	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¾	— ⅜	7⅜	7⅞	375
Southern Railway pf	21	21	19⅞	20⅜	—1¼	20⅜	20½	2,320
Tennessee Coal & Iron	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅛	16⅜	16½	2,040
Texas Pacific	6⅝	6⅞	6½	6½	— ½	6½	6⅝	220
Union Pacific	5⅝	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛	5⅞	6	2,465
U. S. Cordage	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..	3⅝	4	50
*U. S. Leather	7	7	7	7	..	6¾	7	700
*U. S. Leather pf	47¾	48½	47½	48¼	— ⅜	48	48¼	3,450
U. S. Rubber	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ¼	15	16	100
U. S. Rubber pf	70	70	70	70	..	70	71	100
Wabash	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	..	5¼	6	50
Wabash pf	14⅞	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅞	14¼	14¾	300
Western Union Telegraph	79¼	79½	78⅝	79	— ⅝	78⅝	79⅝	4,806
Wheeling & Lake Erie	8¼	8¼	7½	7⅝	— ⅜	7½	8	4,090
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	26½	26½	25	25	—2	24¼	27	620
Total sales								178,888

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	68⅞	68⅞	68⅛	68⅞	— ⅜	68¾	69	10,000

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F gen 4s 73¼
15,000 73¼
5,000 73⅝
9,000 74
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s 33
11,000 33
28,000 32½
1,000 32⅝
1,000 32⅝
23,000 32½
2,000 32¼
21,000 32½
3,000 32⅝
3,000 32¼
Atlantic & Pac Inc 42,000 ½
Austin & Northn 1st 61
9,000 84
1,000 84¼
Broadway & Seventh Av 1st cons 58
10,000 115½
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s 102
6,000 102
Cenl of N J gen 5s 114⅞
4,000 114⅞
5,000 114½
Registered 114¼
2,000 114¼
5,000 114
Cen Pac 6s, 1898 100
1,000 100
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 68½
3,000 68⅜
2,000 68⅛
Chic, Bur & N 5s 103
2,000 103
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co ctfs 40
10,000 40
7,000 39½
Chic, Northwestern 30-year deb 5s 100½
2,000 100½
Chic, R I & P ext 5s 98⅛
7,000 98⅛
4,000 98⅜
Col, H Val & Tol 5s 81
1,000 81
D M & Ft D 1st 2½s 55
6,000 55
Dul & Iron R'ge 1st 100½
1,000 100½
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 102
2,000 102
Erie gen lien 3-4s 59½
4,000 59½
Gal, Har'g & S'n An Mex & Pac Div 5s 90¼
2,000 90¼
H & Tex Cen 1st 5s 90
3,000 102
Iowa Cent'l 1st 5s 91
1,000 91
Laclede Gas Lt Co of St L 1st 5s 91½
5,000 91½
L Erie & W 1st 5s 114
1,000 114
Lex Av & Pav F 1st 114⅝
2,000 114⅝
8,000 114½
Louisville & Nashville Cecilian Branch 103
2,000 103
Louisville & Nashville United Gold 4s 73
3,000 73
Metropol'n Elev 1st 114½
4,000 114½
6,000 114¼
Metropol'n Elev 2d 105½
25,000 105½
Mich Cen 5s, 1931 111¼
2,000 111¼
Mil & St Paul, Chic & Pac W'n 5s 109
1,000 109
1,000 108⅝
5,000 108¾
Minn & St L con 5s 108
2,000 108
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 54½
2,000 54½
3,000 54½
9,000 54⅝
2,000 54
Mo Pac 1st Cons 80
14,000 80
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 60
1,000 60
Nash, C & St L Con 95
1,000 95
N Y Cen 1st Coup 115
2,000 115
N Y, Chic & St L 4s 103¼
2,000 103¼
3,000 103
N Y, Lake Erie & Wn Dock & Imp Co 1st 106
20,000 106
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s 105⅜
1,000 105⅜
North Pac 1st 6s 113¼
10,000 113¼
1,000 113
North Pac 3d coup Tr Co ctfs, assented 62
6,000 62
6,000 60
9,000 61
1,000 61½
North Pac cons 5s Tr Co ctfs, assented 43
10,000 43
27,000 43½
5,000 43½
9,000 42¾
15,000 42¾
Nor Pac col tr nts J P M & Co ctfs 85
10,000 85
Ohio Southern 1st 82
1,000 82
Oreg Imp Co con 5s Trust Co ctfs 9
10,000 9
Oreg'n R & Nav 1st 107¾
9,000 107¾
Oreg Short Line 6s Trust Co ctfs 105
1,000 105
Oreg, S L & U N con Trust Co ctfs 57
6,000 57
Pec & Eastern 1st 69
3,000 69
Phil & Reading 1st pref inc Trust Co ctfs, 2d instalmt paid 18¾
10,000 18¾
3d pref inc Trust Co ctfs, 2d instlmt paid 13½
2,000 13½
Phil & Reading gen 4s Tr Co ctfs, assntd 73
12,000 73
5,000 72¾
26,000 73
Rome, W & Og Cons 1st 115½
1,000 115½
4,000 115
St L & Iron Mt 5s 113
8,000 113
St Paul, M & M 1st Dakota extension 117
1,000 117
Montana Con 5s 99
3,000 99
St P & Sioux C 1st 126
1,000 126
San An & Ar P 4s 51
2,000 51
Southern Ry 1st 5s 82¾
5,000 82¾
9,000 83
3,000 83¼
1,000 83
Tex & N O Cons 93
10,000 93
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 79½
7,000 79½
11,000 79⅝
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 29½
2,000 29½
U S Cord Co 1st Trust Co ctfs 20
8,000 20
Wabash 1st 5s 103
5,000 103
West Shore Gtd 4s 103½
5,000 103½
3,000 103¾
10,000 103
10,000 102½
1,000 102⅝
1,000 102⅞
Wn N Y & Penn 1st 102½
2,000 102½
Wn N Y & Penn gen 38¾
2,000 38¾
Wn U Tel Trust 5s 104
5,000 104
Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co ctfs 30
21,000 30
Total sales $758,000

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The market has narrowed considerably. North Chicago, West Chicago, Diamond Match, and New-York Biscuit were strong, and all but New-York Biscuit were active. West Chicago advanced to 103½ and North Chicago sold at 234. Diamond Match was the strongest of the "Moores," closing at 228 bid. It is rumored that something of a very pleasant nature is in store for the stockholders. Bank clearings were $12,363,515. Money loaned at 5 per cent. on call and 5@5½ per cent. on time.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
American Strawboard	*31¾	..	*33	..
Cal. & Chi. C. & D	53	58	53	56
Chi. Brew & Malt	14	..	13	14
Chi. Brew. & Malt pf	34	36	35	38
Chicago P. & P. Co	28	31	..	..
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf	46	49	46	49
Chi. S. S. R. T. (Alley L)	1¾	2¼	1¾	..
Chi. City Railway	213	216	215	..
Chicago Telephone	164	170	160	170
Diamond M. of Ill	228	..	226	..
Lake St. Elev. Ry	..	22	*22	..
Metropolitan Elevated	..	16	16	18
Mfg. & Chi. Brew. pf	..	36	*36¼	..
New-York Biscuit	92½	..	*92	..
North Chi. St. R. R	..	..	*234	..
Street's W. Stable C. L	13½	14	13½	14
Street's W. S. C. L. pf	..	..	..	60
West. Chi. St. R. R	*103½	..	*102	..

BONDS.

Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	98¼	99	98¼	98¾
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 5s	..	..	..	..
Met. El 5s	60	..	*58½	..
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	..	35	..	35
Chi. City Ry. 5s	..	100	99¾	..
Chi. G. L. & C. 6s	87	88	87	89
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s	..	74	*74	..
Metropolitan Elevated 5s	..	64	..	..
North Chi. City R.R. 4½s	..	100	..	100
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	98¼	..	99¾	..

*Sales.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	200
Am. Exchange	165
Central National	120
Chase National	400
Chemical	4000
City	500
Continental	130
Fifth Avenue	2800
Gallatin National	290
Hanover	300
Irving	149
Lincoln National	750
Manhattan	267
Market & Fulton	203
Merchants'	130
Merchants' Ex	111
Metropolis	400
Mount Morris	100
National Union	202½
New-Amsterdam	100
New-York	225
Nat'l Ba'k of North America	130
Seaboard National	170
Second National	425
Shoe & Leather	95
Third National	103
U. S. National	175
West Side	270
Western National	110

There were sales of 17 shares of Commerce at 203, and 6 shares of Ninth National at 112.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus	170	..
Alt. & T. H	..	60
Am. Coal	100	120
Am. Sp. Mf. pf	5¾	6
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf	17	..
Am. T. & C. S	85	80
Ann Arbor	6	8
A. Arbor pf	19	22
Balt. & Ohio	16	16¾
B. & O. S. W. pf. new	3	8
Bklyn. U. G	80	84
B. A. L. pf	102	105
Brunswk Co	½	⅞
B., R. & P	10	20
B., R. & P. pf	..	60
B., C. R. & N	68	..
Can. Sou	59	60
C. F. & M	3	8
Cent. Pac	13¾	14⅜
Chi. & Alt	151	155
Chi. & E. I	40½	42½
C. & E. I. pf	95	100
C., C. & A	..	..
St. L. pf	75	80
C., M. & St. P. pf	123	126
C., L. & W. pf	42	45
Clev. & Pitts	164	..
Col. C. & I. Dev	⅝	..
Col. F. & I	18½	19
Col. Sou	..	..
& T. pf	56	64
Com. Cable	125	..
Consol. Coal	31	36
Con. G. Co	143½	145⅜
D. & R. G	11⅝	12⅜
D. & R.G.pf	42½	44½
D. M. & Ft. Dodge	6	8
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	..	60
*D., S. S. & A	3½	4
A. pf	6	10
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y	90	93
Erie	13⅜	13½
Erie 2d pf	16	20
Erv. pf	27	30
E. & T.H.pf	40	50
Gt. Nor. pf	109	113
G. B. & W., t. r	⅛	½
Homestead	34	..
Ill. Steel Co	55	55
Kan. & Mich	6½	8
K. & D. M	2	3
K. & D. M. pf	..	..
L. & N	10	12
Lac. Gas pf	70	80
L. E. & W	15	16
Long Island	70	73
L., N. A. & C	6	6½
Man. Beach	5	12
Md. Coal	40	55
Mex. N. ctfs	⅝	1¼
Mich. Cent	92½	95
M. & St. L	13	17
M. & St. L. 1st pf	65	69
M. & St. L. pf	35	43
M. K. & T	10	11
Mobile & O	16	19
Nat. L. Coll	15	17
N. Y. Susch	..	..
N. S. 1st pf	50	90
N. S. 2d pf	..	20
New Cent. C	4	8
N. Y. C. & St. L	3	8
1st pf	68	73
N. Y., Ont. & W	13½	13¼
Norfolk & So	65	72
N. & W., 3d in. pd	5	6
N. & W. pf., 3d in. pd	10¾	11½
Ont. Mining	11½	13
Ore. Ry. & N. pf	..	½
Ore. R. & N., ass't pd	10	18
O. S. L. & U. N	75	..
Pac. Mail	18	18½
Penn. Coal	320	340
Peo. & East	4	6
P., D. & E	1½	2
P. & W. pf	..	15
P. C. & St. L	163	..
P. P. C. Co	144	148
Q'silver	1½	3
Q'silver pf	13	18
Rens. & Sar	174	180
St. L. S. W	3	4
St. L. S. W. pf	8	9
St. J. & G. I	..	..
St. P. & Dul	17	22
St. P. & D. pf	..	87
St. P. & O. pf	122	125
S. F. & S. J	30	45
Sol. & O. C. pf	70	74
Tenn. C. & I	13	14
Tenn. Imp	2	2½
Tol. & O. C	42	45
Tol. & O. C. pf	70	74
U.P., D. & G	2	2½
U. S. Exp	40	42
U. S. Cord. pf	7½	7¾
U. S. Cord., gtd	15	15¾
Wells F. Ex	90	100
W. U. Teleg	6½	8
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Refs	104⅛	104⅝	103⅛	104¼	16,240
Am. Oil Refs	35¼	35¾	35	35	200
Am. Tobacco	58⅜	58⅜	58¼	58¼	1,090
Atch., T. & S. F	12	12	12	12	30
Chicago Gas	52⅜	53⅛	51⅛	52½	1,190
Chi., R. I. & Pac	54⅞	55⅜	54⅜	55½	1,980
Chi., B. & Q	64⅜	65½	64⅜	65	5,200
Chi., Mil. & St. P	70½	70½	69⅜	70¼	24,790
Chi. & N'western	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	30
Cent. of N. J	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	150
Dist. & C. F	11	11	10½	11	180
Gen. Electric	23¼	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	40
Louis. & Nash	46¼	46¼	45⅝	46⅛	1,370
Manhattan	92	92	90⅝	91¼	380
Mo. Pacific	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17⅜	20
F. & R., 2d in. pd	11	11	11	11	200
Tenn. C. & Iron	16½	17	16	16⅜	150
Union Pacific	6	6	6	6	10
U. S. L'ther pf	48	48¾	47¾	47½	220
Western Union	78¾	79⅛	78½	79⅛	220
Total sales					53,690

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. adj	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	$17,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d	54½	54½	54¼	54¼	5,000
Nor. Pacific con	43	43	43	43	4,000
U. S. 4s, 1925, c	114½	114½	114¼	114¼	17,000
Total sales					$43,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bedford cons	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	400
Chollar	1.05	1.05	1.95	1.95	100
Total sales					500

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
September option	57⅞	58⅝	57⅛	58	1,131,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The local market was intensely dull, and fractionally lower. In the traction stocks, Philadelphia opened ½ lower at 65, declined to 64, and closed at 64⅜ bid, a net loss of ⅝. Union closed ⅜ lower. The Industrials were unchanged except United Gas Improvement, which closed ¼ lower, and Pennsylvania Heat stocks, which closed ⅛ and ¼ lower, respectively for the preferred and common. The general market at the close was firm.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Friday. Last Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Acetylene, $30 paid	5

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET.
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations.
Branch Offices, 202 Fifth Av., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
Deposited under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.
New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin.
July 23, 1896.

The sale of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company under decree of foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United States having been ordered to take place on July 25th, 1896, notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, the third installment, viz.: $4.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and $5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock, being the balance of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on August 14th, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates or receipts must be presented, so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO
RAILWAY COMPANY.

The coupon maturing April 1st, 1896, on the five per cent. trust bonds of 1887 of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company will be paid on presentation at the office of the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, 120 Broadway.

Coupon maturing May 1, 1896, on the A B C six per cent. mortgage bonds.

Coupon maturing July 1, 1896, on the general mortgage bonds.

Dated July 20, 1896.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
FREDERICK STRAUSS, Secretary.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

OFFICE OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE of The New-York Times Publishing Company, Room 15, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.
To the creditors and stockholders of The New-York Times Publishing Company: You are hereby notified that the committee has fixed AUG. 6, 1896, as the limit of time for depositing stock and claims under the Reorganization Plan and Agreement. All stockholders and creditors desiring to participate therein are required to deposit their certificates of stock, or to deposit and verify their claims on their promissory notes and debentures, as the case may be, with the State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New-York, on or before said date. Receipts therefor will be given by the Trust Company.—Dated July 25, 1896. GEORGE T. WILSON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 200 Park Row,
New-York, July 14, 1896.
EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1 proximo.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th inst. to Aug. 1 proximo.

HENRY C. KREISER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox. The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 22d inst. and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 3d of August. J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.
Nashville, Tenn., July 11, 1896.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mortgage 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railway Company will close at office of Central Trust Company of New-York, Saturday, July 25, 1896, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the paying of the quarterly interest thereon due Aug. 1, 1896, and will open Aug. 1, 1896, at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 17, 1896.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK.
Columbus Av. and 72d St.,
New-York, July 20, 1896.
The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Aug. 1, proximo. Transfer books will be closed from July 20 to Aug. 2, both days inclusive.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF
BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO.,
511 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, July 22, 1896.
The Board of Directors, at a meeting held on the 21st inst., declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, payable immediately. Checks will be mailed.
J. A. McDOWELL, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK,
New-York, July 17, 1896.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Aug. 1, 1896.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK.
New-York, July 20, 1896.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from July 25 to Aug. 3.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 29,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF WILLIAM M. HOES, Esq., PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
$2,000 Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds.
$1,000 Michigan Central R. R. Co. 7 p. c. Bond, 1902.
$1,000 Canada Southern R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$3,000 New-York Elevated R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1906.
For account of whom it may concern.
5 shs. American Grocery Co. 1st Prefd.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
$100,000 Columbia Typewriter Manufacturing Co. Bds. (Hypd.)
Right, title, and interest of J. Freudenthal, and J. Freudenthal & Co. in $100,000 Bonds of the Columbia Typewriter Manufacturing Co., (Hypd.)
200 shs. The Whitehall Chemical Co.
$1,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pacific R'way Co., 30 year Deb. 5 p. c. Bd., 1921, (Hypd.)
100 shs. Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co. common, (Hypd.)
1,500 shs. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. Co. Certfs. of Deposit, (all Assmts. Paid,) (Hypd.)
$58,000 Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R. of Chicago 5 p. c. Bds.
500 shs. Balt. & Ohio Southwestern R. R. Prefd.
$10,000 Balt. & Ohio Southwestern R. R. 1st Income Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., Series B, due 2043.
5 shs. Mason & Hamlin Organ & Piano Co.
150 shs. The McDonald Nut Lock Co., (Hypd.)

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF Three Battleships for the United States Navy.
—Navy Department, Washington, D. C., June 25, 1896.—Under authority conferred by the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service, approved June 10, 1896, sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 14th day of September, 1896, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for the construction, by contract, for the United States Navy, of three vessels, exclusive of armament, which vessels are, for the purposes of this advertisement, designated as Battleships Nos. 7, 8, and 9. Three sea-going coast-line battleships of about 11,000 tons displacement each. All armor, armor bolts, and their accessories, required for use in the construction of said vessels, excepting such as may be required for the protective decks, are to be furnished by the Government, but the contractor is to furnish all rivets and other fastenings, and drill, tap, and fit all holes for rivets and other fastenings used to connect any part of the hull framing to the armor for constructive purposes, and fit, fix, place, and secure to the vessels, in accordance with the plans and specifications, all of the armor, including that used in the construction of the turrets, barbettes, conning towers, and ammunition tubes, and protection for the guns and loading positions. The contracts will provide that all the expenses of all trials prior to preliminary or conditional acceptance shall be borne by the contractor. Said vessels are to be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications provided or adopted by the Secretary of the Navy. A circular defining the chief characteristics of said vessels and their machinery, and enumerating the requirements with which the plans and specifications therefor provided by bidders should comply has been prepared, and copies of the same may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Construction and Repair. Plans and specifications for the construction of said vessels may be seen and examined at the department on and after Aug. 1, 1896, and forms of proposals embracing a general statement of provisions to be included in the contract for each vessel will be prepared, and may be obtained at any time after said date, on application to the department, where all information essential to bidders can also be obtained. Said vessels must be completed within three years from the dates of the respective contracts, and payments on each vessel will be made in thirty equal installments as the work progresses, upon bills duly certified, from which 10 per cent. will be reserved to be paid on the full and final completion of the respective contracts. Proposals for the construction of said vessels will be received "from every American shipbuilder and other person who shall show, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, that within three months from the date of the contract he will be possessed of the necessary plant for the performance of the work in the United States which he shall offer to undertake." The evidence thus required must accompany the proposals or be submitted to the department in advance. Each proposal must include the construction of both the vessel and her machinery, complete in all respects, as required by the plans and specifications, and contract will be made separately for each vessel, including hull and machinery. Bidders who may desire to offer to construct two of said vessels may embrace both in one proposal, and the price of each being given separately, and may propose separately for one or two vessels under one or both of the two classes of proposals, as specified in the aforesaid circular. Each proposal must be accompanied by a satisfactory certified check payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, and the checks of successful bidders shall become the property of the United States in case they fail to enter into the requisite contract and to furnish the requisite security on the acceptance of their proposals. The amount of such check must be at least $80,000 with a proposal for one vessel, or $100,000 with a proposal for two vessels. All checks of bidders whose proposals shall not be accepted will, on the award of the contracts, be returned to them; the check of each successful bidder will be returned to him when his contract has been duly entered into and the requisite security furnished. Every successful bidder will be required to enter into a formal contract by Oct. 8, 1896, for the faithful performance of the work, and to give a satisfactory bond for such performance in a penal sum equal to 15 per cent. of the amount of his bid. Proposals must be made in duplicate, in accordance with forms which will be furnished on application to the department, be furnished on application to the department, be inclosed in sealed envelopes, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and marked "Proposals for the construction of battleships." The Secretary of the Navy reserves the right to reject any or all bids, as, in his judgment, the interests of the Government may require. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ANNUAL SUPPLY OF Fuel for the U. S. Navy.—July 7, 1896.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Fuel for the U. S. Navy," to be opened July 28, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, July 28, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish the annual supply of coal, coke, wood, and charcoal at the Navy Yards: Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; New-York; League Island, Penn.; Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Pensacola, Fla.; the Naval Stations; Newport, R. I.; New-London, Conn.; Port Royal, S. C., and the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; the annual supply of coal at the Naval Hospitals, Dispensaries, &c.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Chelsea, Mass.; New-York; Philadelphia, Penn.; League Island, Penn.; Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Pensacola, Fla. Blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application to the Bureau, to the Commandants of the different Navy Yards, or to the Navy Pay Offices. The coal is to be furnished in all cases uniform to the standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects, or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AYRES, ELIHU.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIHU AYRES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 189 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of July, 1896. DONALD F. AYRES, Executor.
jy25-law6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CHAYTOR, MARTHA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA J. CHAYTOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of January, 1896. WM. L. SNYDER, LEVI R. COWPERTHWAITE, Executors. JOHN F. COFFIN, Attorney for Executors, 5 Beekman St., New-York. ja25-law6mS

CLARK, ALPHEUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHEUS CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 2 West 132nd Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of February, 1896. MARY J. CLARK, Executrix. JOSEPH R. GUERNSEY, Attorney for Executrix, 203 Broadway, New-York City. f15-law6mS

DE THOMSEN, FLORENTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLORENTINE DE THOMSEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 27 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1896. HUGO A. THOMSEN, Administrator. SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, 40 Wall Street, New-York, Attorneys for Administrator. jy11-law6mS

GRINSELL, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER GRINSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the law office of Sheehan & Collin, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the first day of February, 1896. THOMAS GRINSELL, Executor. SHEEHAN & COLLIN, Attorneys for Executor. Office and P. O. address, No. 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City. f1-law6mS

IVISON, HARRIET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIET S. IVISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1896. JAMES A. PARSONS, Administrator, with the will annexed, &c. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys. mh7-law6mS

KENNY, WILLIAM P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. KENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1896. ANNIE V. BOYDEN GOULD, Executrix. BANKSON T. MORGAN, Attorney for Executrix, 132 Nassau St., New-York City. jy25-law6mS

MOORE, GRACE E. W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE E. W. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Mortimer C. Ruger, No. 45 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of March 1896. EDWARD C. UNDERHILL, FRANCIS G. MOORE, Executors. MORTIMER C. RUGER, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, New-York City. mh28-law6mS.

RAYMOND, HELEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN RAYMOND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23rd day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1896. RUSSELL RAYMOND, GEORGE RAYMOND, Executors. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap11-law6mS

RAYNOLDS, CHARLES T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES T. RAYNOLDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of June, 1896. EDWARD H. RAYNOLDS, ADELAIDE A. RAYNOLDS, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, New-York City. je6-law6mS

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM H.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Anna Dudley Keith, John Dudley Keith, James Kirkpatrick, John H. Kirkner, Leigh W. Robertson, William Wadsworth, John G. Wadsworth, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of William H. Wadsworth, deceased; T. C. Campbell, Bartlett & Lieli, New-York Athletic Club, Fraser & Cooper, Society of Amateur Photographers, Frederick W. Ernst, C. W. Schumann's Sons, Isaac Woodward, F. W. Kinsman & Co., Alfred & Son, John Bartels, Scovill & Adams Company, Walter & Imgard, William W. Jacobus, Comptroller of the City of New-York, American Druggist Publishing Company, Caroline Ireland, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the fifteenth day of September, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William C. Davis, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 24th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy25-law6wS

ROESZLER, VALENTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VALENTINE ROESZLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1896. JOHN ROESZLER, Executor; ERNEST FISCHER, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, No. 41 Park Row, New-York City. my23-law6mS

SCHABBEHAR, AUGUST R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUST R. SCHABBEHAR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Edward P. Orrell, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1896. ANNIE REIPSCHLAGER, Executrix. CHARLES BERKEMEYER, Executor. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers Street, New-York City. ap18-law6mS.

SCHNEIDER, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS SCHNEIDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of John Whalen, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of November next.—Dated New-York, the first day of May, 1896. MINNIE HUMMEL, Administratrix. JOHN WHALEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City. my2-law6mSat

WOOD, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT WOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 245 West 12th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1896. MURDO TOLMIE, Administrator. f15-law6mS*

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS

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is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

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THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

LITTLE BETTER SPECULATIVE DEMAND AT STEADY PRICES.

Trading Mostly Local Scalping and Switching—Wheat at the Close Was Steady and Unchanged—Corn Was Quiet and Steady—Provisions Lower and Quiet—Cotton Quiet and Steady—Coffee Active and Lower with Europe.

There was a better feeling in the grain market after the opening, as the stock market showed improvement and the cables were higher, but free offerings by local longs brought prices back to Friday's close, with trading more active on scalping and switching account. Provisions were offered freely and closed lower. Cotton was unsettled, but closed steady, with only a moderate local trade. Coffee was lower with Europe, and had an active trade.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.	
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	23 @	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	32½@	32½
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.95 @	$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20 @	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	7 3-16@	
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16 @	20
Pork, mess	7.50 @	8.25
Lard, Western steam	3.55 @	..
Beef, family	8.50 @	9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @	..
Sugar, granulated	4⅞@	4⅞
Coffee, Rio No. 7	12 @	7
Cheese, State, full cream, new	5½@	..
Copper, lake	10.90 @	11.15
Lead	2.90 @	2.95

WHEAT—Contracts declined ⅛@¼c on free foreign selling and lower West; rallied ⅝@⅝c on the firmer cables, better stock market, and local covering; declined ⅛@⅝c on realizing; closed steady at unchanged prices, with an increased trade, mainly scalping and switching....Spot was steady and very dull. Sales, 500 bushels ungraded red at 59c, elevator....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 2½c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 3c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, 4⅞c over September, free on board, afloat....Clearings hence, 120,375 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 223,618 bushels; receipts, 30,975 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 217,209 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were irregular and quiet, with the early market ½@½c higher, with the West, but declining ⅝c on local realizing and free receipts, closing steady at ⅛c loss to ⅛c gain, with a moderate trade....Spot was firm at a slight decline. Sales, 24,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 34c over September, free on board, afloat....Receipts, 154,400 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 256,901 bushels....Clearances hence, 21,718 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 193,111 bushels.

OATS—Contracts advanced ⅜c, with corn and the West, declined ½c, and closed firm at ¼c advance, with trading more active....Spot were ½c higher and more active, with shippers taking 20,000 bushels....Sales, 55,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 24½c; No. 3 white at 23c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 25c, with 20,000 bushels for export on private terms; No. 3 white, clipped, at 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 23c; rejected white, 22c; rejected mixed, 21c; No. 2 Chicago, 24c; track mixed, 23@24½c; track white, 25@28c for 35,000 bushels....Receipts, 180,000 bushels; exports, 177,350 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	....	.. @..	62¾
August	....	.. @..	63½
September	1,570,000	63½@64	63½
October	15,000	64 @64⅝	64½
December	710,000	65¼@65 15-16	65⅝
Total	2,295,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	....	.. @..	32½
September	80,000	32½@32¾	32¾
October	75,000	33 @33⅜	33
Total	155,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	....	.. @..	22¾
September	150,000	22¼@22¾	22½

FLOUR—Market about steady, with only a moderate jobbing demand. Sales, 15,000 bbls. including, of City Mills, 5,000 bbls patents, and 6,000 bbls clear, on private terms; 3,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.75 and 1,000 bbls Winter clear at $3.10....Arrivals, 9,470 bbls and 16,626 sacks; exports, 14,795 bbls and 35,036 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 51,252 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Less active and steady at $2.50 @$2.80.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal; Western quoted at 33½c, free on board.

RYE—State nominal at 46¾c, free on board; Western at 38½c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Quiet and steady at 77c, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.65@$3.40; cut, $3.05@$3.80; ground, $2.90@$3.15; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.45.

FEED—Quiet and steady....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 50@52½c; middlings, 60@62½c; sharps, 65@67½c; rye feed, 55c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market was featureless. Business was practically at a standstill, as neither the home trade nor the shippers, buyers, and prices were quoted unchanged, closing at 23½c for prime Summer yellow and 23¼@23½c for off-grade yellow. Prime white oil was dull, but steadily held at 26@27c. Crude oil was quoted steady at 20c for prime....LARD OIL was in slow demand and unchanged at 40c for prime city....LINSEED OIL was quiet but steady at 33c for American and 52c for Calcutta.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—To-day the markets again turned weaker. There was renewed liquidation by tired holders; packers were also selling, and, as the only buying was by scattered shorts to cover contracts, prices declined 7½@10 points on lard, 7½@12½ points on pork, and 7½@10 points on bacon, closing easy. Estimated receipts of hogs at Chicago for to-morrow, 12,000 head.

LARD—The market at the West was quiet, and under free offerings prices again weakened, closing at a decline of 7½@10 points for the day. July closed at 3.22½c, nominal; September at 3.25@3.40c, closing at 3.40c asked; October at 3.45c, closing at 3.32½c; December at 3.42½@3.52½c, closing at 3.42½c, and January at 3.60@3.70c, closing at 3.60c. Here the market was dull and weak at 3.55c bid; sales, 250 tcs, in old packages, at 3.50c, and 1 tank at 3.55c, in city steam steady; sales, 90 tcs at 3@3.10c; refined was dull; Continent at 3.90c; South American at 4.05c; Brazil cakes, 5.00c; compound at 3¾@4c.

PORK—Under renewed selling by tired holders and free offerings by packers the market turned weaker, and closed at a net decline of 7½@12½ points for the day. July closed at $6.05; September at $6.07½@$6.27½, closing at $6.12½ asked; October at $6.97½@$6.17½, closing at $6.05, and January at $12.02½@$7.10, closing at $6.92½. Here the market was dull, but steady; sales, 100 bbls. ....Quotations: Mess, in job lots, $7.50@$7.75 for old, and $7.75@$8.25 for new; family mess, $8.50@$9.50; short clear, $8.50@$10.

BACON—There was a quiet market at the West, and prices declined 7½@10 points, with longs and packers selling. July closed at 3.25c; September at 3.30@3.40c, closing at 3.30c asked; October at 3.30@3.42½c, closing at 3.30c; January at 3.42½@3.55c, closing at 3.42½c.

CUTMEATS—For city meats there was a quiet market, but prices were quoted unchanged, though for shoulders the tone was easy....Citypickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 5c; 10-lb average, loose, 5¼c; pickled hams, 9¼@10c; pickled shoulders, 5½@4c.

BEEF—Steady; prices unchanged....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.

BEEF HAMS—Demand and quiet; steady; unchanged; $13.50 quoted at the West and $14.50 here.

HOGS—Were at steady prices....Bacon at 4¼c, 180 lb at 4¾c, 160 lb at 4⅝c, 140 lb at 5¼c, 120 lb at 5¼c, pigs at 5⅝@5¾c....Receipts at the West, 35,207 head; last year, 23,506 head. Chicago—Receipts, 12,000 head; 5c higher; $2.70@$6.60; left over, 500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,244 head; active; $2.65@$3.35. St. Louis—No receipts, 7,031 head; 5@10c higher; $3@$3.50. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $3@$3.65. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,032 head; $2.75@$3.40. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,000 head; higher; $2.85@$3.20. Omaha—Receipts, 2,200 head; 5@10c higher; $2.80@$3.10.

TALLOW—The market was without changes or new features of importance. There were no foreign orders, but the local trade took 75 hhds at 3 1-16c. Country was in limited request and steady at 3@3¼c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine, there was a slightly weaker market, and a sale of 25,000 lb was made to a city refiner at 4⅛c. Lard stearine was nominal at 4½c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were again active, through free local offerings, and prices followed the foreign markets, closing steady at 5@15 points decline. Havre was excited at 1¾@2f decline, and Hamburg dull at 1@1¼ pfennigs loss. Spot Rio was dull and lower. Cement is easy. Sales, 500 bags Central American on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—August, 250 bags at 10.25c; September, 2,500 bags at 9.90c; October, 250 bags at 9.40c; December, 1,750 bags at 9.20c; May, 250 bags at 9.10c; June, 250 bags at 9c; total, 5,250 bags. Between Call and Close.—July, 250 bags at 10.95c; August, 250 bags at 10.25c, 250 bags at 10.30c, 500 bags at 10.35c, 250 bags at 10.30c; September, 1,250 bags at 9.90c, 3,500 bags at 9.95c, 250 bags at 9.90c, 1,250 bags at 9.95c, 2,250 bags at 10c; October, 500 bags at 9.45c, 500 bags at 9.50c, 250 bags at 9.55c, 250 bags at 9.60c; November, 500 bags at 9.45c, 250 bags at 9.40c; December, 1,500 bags at 9.20c, 1,000 bags at 9.25c; March, 500 bags at 9.15c, 250 bags at 9.20c, 1,750 bags at 9.15c; total, 17,250 bags. Exchange—70 points paid to exchange 750 bags March for September; 70 points paid to exchange 250 bags December for September; 5 points paid to exchange 250 bags December for March. September, 250 bags at 9.95c; December, 250 bags at 9.25c, sold together; total for day, 25,500 bags. ....Closing Prices—January, 9.15@9.25c; February, 9.15@9.25c; March, 9.15@9.20c; April, 9.10@9.20c; May, 9.10@9.15c; June, 9.05@9.15c; July, 10.75@10.85c; August, 10.30@10.35c; September, 9.05@10c; October, 9.45@9.55c; November, 9.35@9.45c; December, 9.20@9.25c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	179,981
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	8,082
Total stock in New-York to-day	171,899
Total stock in Baltimore	1,737
Arrivals—Bark Dom Pedro	3,958
Total	5,695
Deliveries yesterday 157—	5,538
Total stock in New-Orleans	19,280
Deliveries yesterday 453—18,827	24,365
Total stock in United States	190,264
Afloat from Rio per steam to July 23	139,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to July 23	89,000
Afloat from Victoria to July 20	6,000
Afloat from Bahia to July 12	1,000
	235,000
Total	431,264
Same time 1895	499,169

COTTON.

Contracts were unsettled and less active, with trading entirely on local account, and closing steady at 2 points advance on near months, and new crop unchanged to 2 points down. Spot was quiet and steady; sales, 1,120 bales to spinners. ....Middling Gulf, 7 7-16c; middling uplands, 7 3-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing. Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
July	6.90@6.91	....	....	....
August	6.91@6.92	6

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Two Foreclosure Sales—Seaside Lots to be Offered To-day.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the United States Trust Company, at $14,000, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 234 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 70.2 feet east of the Boulevard, 17 by 102.2.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to Benjamin Norz, at $6,725, the property at 547 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 406.21 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 24.60 by 101.5, with three-story frame building in front and one-story frame building in rear.

The following sale at auction is set down for to-day:

On the premises, at 2:30 P. M., by Philip A. Smyth, auction sale, twenty-five seaside plots at Edgemere, between Arverne and Wave Crest, L. I., rigidly restricted.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, northwest corner, for five four-story brick flats, by Margaret O'Brien of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and King's Bridge Road, owner; cost, $81,000.

No. 14 Christopher Street, for a five-story brick store and lofts, by Frederick C. Zobel of 1932 Lexington Avenue, owner; cost, $12,000.

No. 111 East Eighty-third Street, for a five-story and basement brick flat, by Jacob Piser of 249 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; cost, $23,000.

Nos. 47 and 49 West Ninety-ninth Street, for two five-story and basement brick flats, by Henry Lang of 33 West Ninety-ninth Street, owner; cost, $46,000.

Nos. 31 and 33 East Tenth Street, for an eight-story brick warehouse, by Richard Flanagan and others, 317 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owners; cost, $95,000.

Nos. 124 and 126 Jane Street, for a four-story brick factory and lofts, by William H. Daggett of 239 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, owner; cost, $21,000.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 61 feet east of Timpson Place, for a one-story brick wagon and storage building, by John Heuffing, owner; cost, $1,200.

Morris Dock, Morris Heights, for a two-story iron and steel boiler house and machine shop, by the Gas Engine and Power Company of Morris Dock, owner; cost, $30,000.

Fox Street, east side, 125 feet north of Home Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by John Hansen of 102 Magnolia Avenue, owner; cost, $3,750.

Home Street, north side, 75 feet west of Hoe Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Christian Uffelmann, owner; cost, $4,000.

Minford Place, east side, 275 feet north of Jennings Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, by Alfred Ericson of 147 Longfellow Street, owner; cost, $8,000.

Marion Avenue, east side, 97 feet north of Tappan Street, for a two and one-half story frame dwelling, by Simeon C. Bradley of Union Avenue and High Bridge Road, owner; cost, $7,000.

Rider Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, for a one-story brick power house, by the North River Electric and Power Company, owner; cost, $22,000.

No. 206 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, by Giuseppe Bongiovanni, owner, alterations to a two-story brick and frame dwelling and store; cost, $300.

No. 252 West Tenth Street, by Stevenson Towle, owner, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $175.

No. 68 Avenue C, by Selig Falk of 187 Monroe Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $150.

Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 145 feet west of Third Avenue, by J. B. Bloomingdale of 1 East Sixty-seventh Street, owner, alterations to a six-story brick and iron store; cost, $400.

No. 20 East Sixty-eighth Street, by Isaac Dryfuss of 20 East Sixty-eighth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $2,000.

No. 126 East Thirty-sixth Street, by Mrs. W. C. Bergh of 116 East Thirty-sixth Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick dwelling; cost, $8,000.

No. 42 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, by James W. Ramsay of New-Bloomfield, Penn., owner, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $2,500.

No. 770 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, by Benedicta Vitter of 768 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, owner, alterations to a two-story frame stable; cost, $500.

Sedgwick Avenue, west side, Morris Heights, by Mary S. Amory, owner, alterations to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,500.

Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, northeast corner, by Frank Engelfried, owner, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $600.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, July 24.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 85.2 ft s of 73d St, 17x70; Nelson S. Spencer, referee, to William W. Van Valzah $500

PARK AV, n e corner of 95th St, 100.8 x90; Judson S. Todd to Frederick A. Snow 1

SAME PROPERTY; Frederick A. Snow and wife to Robert Dick 1

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 132d St, 99.11x100; also n e of 132d St, 100 ft w of Boulevard, runs e 100, to Boulevard, x n 124.11x w 75x s 25x w 25x99.11; Mary J. Rudden to John O. Baker..... 1

132D ST, s e cor of Boulevard, 575 ft e of 149th Av, 50x100.129.1x99.10; also 131st St, n s, 75 ft w of 11th Av, runs e 125, to 11th Av, x n 199.10, to 132d St, x w 75.5x s 99.11, to beg; also 132d St, n s, 125 ft w of 11th Av, runs e 125, to 11th Av, x n 124.11x w 100x s 25x w 25x s 99.11; Mary A. Barlow and another to M. J. Rudden 1

148TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, runs e 248.2x96.8x208.8x99.11; Mary E. Curry and others to John S. Reid 1

148TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, runs e 63.2x irregular; John S. Reid to Miriam Nicholson 10,500

7TH AV, n w corner of 146th St, 99.11x 100; Henry M. Denton and wife to M. P. Burns and another 1

156TH ST, s e cor of Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; William F. Buckley to A. D. Sim 1

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 135th St, 100x125; Michael Conlan and others to Louis Wirth 1

FORT SCHUYLER ROAD, w s, Lot 84, map of Seton Homestead; Seton Homestead Land Company to John F. Luther. 750

SAME PROPERTY; John F. Luther to Margaret Gillespie 1

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of Signal Place, 25x100; John Effinger and wife to W. Bruce Briggs 3,000

BRIGGS AV, n s, 277.5 ft e of Travers St, 25x100; John M. Woolsey and wife to Henry Schweitzer and wife 1,000

BRIGGS AV, n s, 175 ft e of Travers St, 25x100; Emma Schweitzer to Henry Schweitzer 1

MAITLAND AV, n s, 253 ft e of old road, 25x100; Catharine A. Skennion to John F. Wardlow 1

LOTS 25 to 27, 48 and 49, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope; the United Real Estate and Trust Company to N. B. Levin 5,310

LOT 14, same map; same to P. F. Conville 1

LOT 12, same map; same to T. I. Hadden and wife 750

LOTS 41 to 44, same map; same to Marcus Nathan 4,950

LOTS 13, 28, 55, 56, same map; same to James J. Edwards 4,860

LOT 11, same map; same to William C. Hadden and wife 750

LOTS 15 and 16, same map; same to John J. McConville 1,570

LOTS 54, 57, 58, same map; same to David Shuldiner 4,680

56TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 42x100.5; Robert Dick and wife to F. A. Snow 1

MORRIS AV, w s, Lots 244 and 245, map of part of farm of Charles Berrian, 25x 107; George Haas, referee, to James Welton 2,900

BERRIAN AV, e s, 100 ft from 3d St, 50x 100; same to same 1,625

BLEECKER ST, 354; Frederic P. Dieter, referee, to John S. Mortimer 11,350

8D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x96; John H. Judge, referee, to Louis Frankenthaler 24,750

20TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 201.6x 100x285.10x49.4; John J. Jones, as executor, and others, trustees, to Edward J. McCluskey 56,000

FAMILY PROPERTY; David J. Dannat and others to Edward J. McCluskey 14,000

AVENUE B, e s, 22 ft s of 17th St, 20x68; George C. Austin, referee, to Joseph F. Lamay 9,000

102D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 30x100.11; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to William Love 1

93D ST, 21 West; Anna J. Lennon and another to Sarah E. Todd 10

LOT 163, map of portion of Hunt estate; Ephraim B. Levy to Peter W. Galinis and 425

144TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 50x99.11; Jacob Steuhl and wife to Benjamin Bryan 9,000

8D ST, 312 East; Simon Solomon and wife to Hugo Cohn 1

RIVERSIDE AV or Drive, n e corner of 76th St, 102.8x85x irregular; Francis M. Jencks and wife to Clarence F. True. .105,000

168TH ST, s e corner of Forest Av, 40x 82; George C. Dawson to Mary K. Dawson 1

151ST ST, s s, 518.8 feet e of 10th Av, or s e corner of Convent Av and 151st St, runs e 6.4x irregular; George Haas, referee, to Lettia Buckridge and Annie Duffy 12,700

LOTS 263 and 457, map of Arden property; Stephen P. Anderson and wife to Annie Zwilling 3,045

SCAMMEL ST, 1 and 3; Jacob Herman to Louis Aaron 1

BLEECKER ST, 150; Leopold R. Treu to Edwin D. Phelps, exchange property 1

Recorded Leases.

KENBY, Nicolaus, to Nicholas Maschino 530

and another; 349 West 59th St, 5 years $2,400 $2,600

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTMAN, Benjamin, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; n s of 18th St, 300 ft w of 6th Av; also n s of 18th St, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 2 years $55,000

BARNES, William E., to E. B. Whitney; s s of 127th St, 205 ft w of 3d Av, notes. 175

BREDEN, Anna M., to the Harlem Savings Bank of New-York City; n w corner of 1st Av and 115th St, 1 year 9,000

BURNS, Michael P., and John J. Reagan to Henry M. Denton; n w corner of 146th St and 7th Av, demand 30,000

BOLTON, Joseph, and wife to Reuben Grunauer; 147 and 149 Clinton St, 1 year. 3,000

BUCKRIDGE, Letitia, and Annie Duffy to James G. Roe; s s of 151st St, 518.8 ft e of 10th Av, or s e corner of Convent Av and 151st St, 3 years 6,000

DUCH, Anna, to Henry Sturz; s s of 8th St, 154.9 ft w of Avenue C, 3 years 2,500

EDWARDS, James J, to the United Real Estate and Trust Company; Lots 28, 13, 56, and 55, map of Mount Hope, Tremont, (two mortgages,) 3 years 2,916

FRIEDMAN, Kevy, and wife to Abraham Lewis; s s of Madison St, No. 214, 2 years 3,000

FRIEDRICH, Maria, to Harlem Savings Bank of New-York; w s of 3d Av, 74 ft s of boundary line, Lots 33 and 41, map of Morrisania, 1 year 8,000

FRANKENTHALER, Louis, and wife to the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel; n s of 3d St, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 13,000

FRIEDLAND, George, and Harris Witkin to Emilie J. Murray; w s of Chrystie St, 100 ft n of Grand St, (lease,) installments 1,500

HEERWAGEN, Edward C., and wife to Charles F. Bauerdorf; n s of West Houston St, 103.6 ft w of Bedford St, 3 years. 10,000

HECHT, Ferdinand, and wife to John Haydock; s e s of 3d Av, 80 ft s w of Rose St, 1 year 7,000

HADDEN, T. Irving, and wife to the United Real Estate Trust Company; Lot 12, map of Mount Hope, Tremont, 3 years 450

ISMAY, Joseph F., and wife to Cornelius F. Kingsland, as trustee; e s of Avenue B, 20 ft s of 17th St, 5 years 8,000

JOHANNESEN, Frederick P., and wife to White, Potter & Paige Manufacturing Company; n s of 84th St, 173 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 2,000

JACKSON, C. D., to Citizens' Savings Bank; s s of 124th St, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 95,000

LEVIN, Nathan B., to the United Real Estate and Trust Company; Lot 25, map of Mount Hope, 3 years 750

SAME to same; Lots 26, 27, 48, 49, map of 62 lots, Mount Hope, 3 years, (four mortgages) 2,436

LINCK, John M., to Bertha Wagner; s s of 136th St, 170 ft w of Brown Place, 3 years 11,000

SAME to Louise R. Edey; s s of 136th St, 245 ft w of Brown Place, 3 years 11,000

SAME to Edward C. Cozzens; s s of 136th St, 145 ft w of Brown Place, 3 years... 11,000

LENNON, Anna J., to Sarah B. McLeod; n s of 71st St, 30 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 1,768

LOVE, William, to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; s s of 102d St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 21,500

SAME to same; same property, installments 21,500

LEVY, Maurice, and wife to Tobias Silverstone; n s of Henry St, 19.1 ft e of Montgomery St, 3 years 5,000

LUTHER, John F., to Seton Homestead Land Company; w s of Fort Schuyler Road; Lot 84, map of Seton Homestead, 3 years 600

McCLUSKEY, Edward J., to John J. Jones and another, trustees of David Jones; s s of 39th St, 100 ft e of 1st Av, installments 55,000

McCONVILLE, John J., to the United Real Estate and Trust Company; Lots 15, 16, and 14, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope, (two mortgages,) 3 years 1,413

NATHAN, Marcus, to same; Lot 41 to 44; same map, (four mortgages,) 3 years. 2,970

McCARTHY, Frederick and Mary E., the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of Dawson St, 115 ft w of Leggett Av, 5 years 3,500

SAME to same; s s of Dawson St, 90 ft w of Leggett Av, 5 years 3,500

SAME to same; s s of Dawson St, 215 ft w of Leggett Av, 5 years 3,500

SAME to Marcus B. Bookstaver, as executor, &c., of John C. Barkley; s s of Dawson St, 240 ft w of Leggett Av, 5 years 4,000

NAGELSCHMIDT, Joseph and John G., and Minnie Lipp and Annie Imhof to trustees of Saint C. C. Grant de Loguenil; n s of 85th St, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years 1,500

NICHOLSON, Miriam, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w corner of 9th Av and 148th St, 3½ years 20,000

O'BRIEN, Daniel J., and wife to Schmitt & Schwanenfluegel; n s of 107th St, 185 ft w of 3d Av, demand 3,000

REID, John S., to Susan E. Blodgett; n s of 148th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 18,000

ROSELL, Karl M., and wife to Robert Courtright; e s of Creston Av, 357.11 ft n of Wellesly St, 2½ years 2,000

SCHULDINER, David, to the United Real Estate and Trust Company; Lots 3, 4, 17, 57, and 58, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope, &c., (three mortgages,) 3 years. 2,808

SCHMITZ, Dominic and Henry, to Philharmonic Society of New-York; n s of 136th St, 251 ft w of 7th Av, 2½ years. 11,000

SCHWEITZER, Henry, to The Sun and Evening Sun Building, Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association; w s of Briggs Av, 227.4 ft n of Travers St, installments 1,242

TREMBERGER, George, and wife to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; w s of Forest Av, 88 ft n of 165th St, (two mortgages,) 5 years 5,500

SAME to same; n w corner of Forest Av and 165th St, 5 years 6,500

SAME to same; n s of 165th St, 155 ft w of Forest Av, 5 years 6,500

SAME to same; n s of 165th St, 19.11 ft w of Forest Av, (seven mortgages,) 5 years 31,500

TREMBERGER, George, and wife to Smith Williamson; part of Lots 32 and 34 and all of 35, map of Eltona, demand. 3,000

SAME to John W. Cornish; same property, demand 19,000

TOWNSEND, S. De Lansey, and wife to Charles F. Hoffman; s s of 82d St, 122.5 ft e of Riverside Drive, 5 years 3,000

TRUE, Clarence F., and wife to Francis M. Jencks; n e corner of 76th St and Riverside Av and Drive, demand 72,000

SAME to same; same property, demand. 105,000

THE NEW-YORK CITY CHURCH EXtension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to Florence B. Cory; s corner of King's Bridge Av and Terrace View Av, 1 year 5,500

SCHMUCK, Herman, and others to the Bradley & Currier Co., Limited; w s of St. Ann's Av, 50 ft s of 146th St, 1 year 1,150

SAME to same; w s of St. Ann's Av, 50 ft s of 146th St, 1 year 1,150

VREELAND, Jamie F., to Herman Mundheim; s s of Webster Av, 500 ft s of 171st St, demand 300

VAN BUREN, Harriet, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 29th St, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years... 25,000

WIRTH, Louis, to Michael Conlan and Terrence Gannan; n w corner of St. Ann's Av and 135th St, 3 years 20,000

WARDLOW, John F., and wife to Catharine A. Skennion; n s of Maitland Av, 278 ft e of Old Road, 10 years 1,400

WALTER, Max, and wife to Emile H. Roth and Julius Goldsmith; 1,048 Trinity Av, 3 years 3,500

REFEREES' NOTICES.

60 AND 62 LISPENARD STREET.—Foreclosure Sale.—Supreme Court. County of New-York.—LUCIUS B. CRISP and HENRY EDWARDS ROWLAND, as executors, &c., of JULIA A. CHASE, deceased, plaintiffs, vs. WILLIAM H. FERGUSON, New-York Building and Improvement Company, John Farrell, and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date May 22nd, 1896, and entered on that date in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New-York, on Thursday, August 6th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Lispenard Street distant one hundred and forty feet and three and one-half inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Broadway with the southerly side of Lispenard Street, and running thence southerly parallel, or nearly so, to the westerly side of Broadway eighty-seven feet and eight inches; thence westerly nearly parallel with Lispenard Street forty-eight feet and nine inches, and thence northerly nearly parallel to Broadway ninety feet and ten inches to the southerly side of Lispenard Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Lispenard Street forty-nine feet and seven and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less; being the same premises allotted to the said Julia A. Chase, in a certain action for partition, wherein Julia M. Schieffelin and another were plaintiffs and James Crulkshank and others were defendants; and which premises are now known by the street Numbers Sixty and Sixty-two Lispenard Street, and being the same premises set apart to Cornelius W. Lawrence and John F. Delaplaine, as trustees for Emily L. Fuller, under the will of John F. Delaplaine, deceased, by judgment of partition entered in the New-York County Clerk's office on June 2nd, 1855, in an action wherein Isaac C. Delaplaine and John F. Delaplaine were plaintiffs and John F. Delaplaine and others were defendants, together with the appurtenances.—Dated New-York, July 14th, 1896.

WILLIAM J. TURNER, Referee.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 52 Wall Street, New-York City.

jy15-2aw3wW&S&au6

SIXTIETH STREET.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—CAROLINE B. POST, plaintiff, against FRANCES LISSBERGER and LAZARUS LISSBERGER, her husband, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of October, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 31st day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Block Number —— in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixtieth Street, distant one hundred and eighty feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of said Sixtieth Street and Fourth Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Fourth Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with Sixtieth Street twenty (20) feet; thence northwardly parallel with Fourth Avenue, and partly through a party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches, to the southerly side of Sixtieth Street, and thence westwardly along said southerly side of Sixtieth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning. Dated New-York, July 8th, 1896.

APPLETON L. CLARK, Referee.

J. C. O'CONOR, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 72 Wall Street, N. Y. city. jy9-2aw3wTh&S&jy31

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of said company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as temporary receiver of The New-York Times Publishing Company, in pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled proceeding, bearing date the 20th day of July, 1896, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the said City of New-York, on Thursday, August 13th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, all the right, title, property, trade marks, copyrights, franchises, good will, assets, and effects of The New-York Times Publishing Company, except money in bank and outstanding book accounts. Said property will be sold as a whole, and the sale will be made subject to the approval of the court. Ten per cent. of the purchase price will be required to be paid to said receiver at the time of the sale; the balance will be required to be paid in accordance with the terms and provisions of the referee's order, to which order reference is hereby made. Purchaser also to have option to buy all said book accounts as provided in said order. For further details apply to the attorney for the receiver, or to the auctioneer.—Dated New-York, July 21st, 1896. ALFRED ELY,

As Receiver as Aforesaid.

LOUIS M. FULTON, Attorney for Receiver, 20 Nassau Street, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT, SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT, Westchester County.—In the matter of the application of THOMAS F. GILROY, as Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, under and in pursuance of Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883 and Chapter 196 of the Laws of 1895, and the acts amendatory thereof, to the Commissioners of Appraisal of lands in North Salem, Westchester County.—Reservoir M., Parcels 17-38.

Public notice is hereby given that the second separate report of John Berry and George Caulfield, who were appointed Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter by an order of the Supreme Court bearing date July 23, 1892, and David Thompson, who was appointed Commissioner of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter by an order of the Supreme Court bearing date Oct. 28, 1893, which said report bears date June 6, 1896, and was filed in the Westchester County Clerk's office June 11, 1896.

Notice is further given that an application will be made to confirm the said report at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the Court House, in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, on the 27th day of July, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard. Dated June 25, 1896. FRANCIS M. SCOTT,

Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

MURDERER RECH IS NOT TO HANG.

He Is Convicted in the Second Degree for Killing His Wife.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., July 24.—John Rech was to-day convicted of murder in the second degree for killing his wife, Bessie Rech. The closing testimony for the defense was that of witnesses who testified to Rech's kindness to his wife and her illtreatment of him, and to circumstances corroborating his plea that the killing was unpremeditated and done in a fit of rage.

At this afternoon's session of the court the closing arguments of counsel were made and the Judge's charge delivered. The jury deliberated two hours and then brought in the verdict of murder in the second degree. The verdict was not unexpected, as the evidence, especially of Rech himself, pointed to the killing of the woman as being done in a sudden fit of anger, and not as deliberate and intentional murder. His punishment will be twenty years in the State Prison.

PLEASURE BAY THIEVES WERE BOLD

They Took a Ring from Mr. O'Keefe's Finger While He Slumbered.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 24.—It was learned to-day, in connection with the robbery which was committed at John G. O'Keefe's cottage, at Pleasure Bay, early yesterday morning, that the burglars took a valuable ring from Mr. O'Keefe's finger while he was asleep.

It is believed the robbers chloroformed the inmates of the cottage before they plundered it.

No arrests have been made as yet.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Carpet Yarn Printing Company, to control improvements in machinery for printing carpet yarns in this city; capital, $50,000. Directors—James McLain and Henry D. Cook of this city, William Shaw of Brooklyn, and others.

—The Central Trading Company of New-York City, to manufacture and deal in sausages, bolognas, and smoked meats; capital, $25,000. Directors—Paul Mayer, William Wetterer, Herman Loeb, and others.

—The C. V. Henkel Company, to manufacture patented typewriter and other erasive rubber in this city; capital, $25,000. Directors—Charles V. Henkel, Frederick Joerissen, Jr., and Elmer Hallett.

—The United States Realty Company of this city, to conduct a real estate brokerage business; capital, $10,000. Directors—S. A. Andrews, A. Le Gost, and Charles T. Smith.

—The A. O. H. Cigar Manufacturing Company of Rhinecliff; capital, $5,000. Directors—James Leary, John McCarthy, and John T. Mullins of Rhinecliff, and others.

—The Law Press, to print law briefs in this city; capital, $1,000. Directors—William McMurtrie Speer, Herbert L. Luques, and Charles F. Rochester.

—The United Mercantile Collection Association of this city; capital, $10,000. Directors—M. Churchill, Edward Woodward, and George De Sosnowski.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

SUBURBAN COTTAGES, WITH ALL IMprovements, to rent up to the 1st of May, 1897, with the option of purchase at PRESENT PRICES, (within that time;) 6 or 9 rooms and bath, with plot 50x150, close to depot, &c.; RENT, $30. Apply to F. B. ROSS, 150 Broadway, N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

60 AND 62 LISPENARD STREET.—Foreclosure Sale.—Supreme Court. County of New-York.—LUCIUS B. CRISP and HENRY EDWARDS ROWLAND, as executors, &c., of JULIA A. CHASE, deceased, plaintiffs, vs. WILLIAM H. FERGUSON, New-York Building and Improvement Company, John Farrell, and others, defendants:

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WILLIAM J. TURNER, Referee.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 52 Wall Street, New-York City.

jy15-2aw3wW&S&au6

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 25 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Aller*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per Aller";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa direct, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria*, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Salerno";) at 7 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Chaucer; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Carthagena, and Savanilla, per steamship Alvena; at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem II., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, Demerara, and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem II.";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Carthagena and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia; at 12 M for Brazil and La Plata, per steamship Prince, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Carib Prince";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 18 and up to Aug. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 15 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 17, 1896.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE—One of two detached houses, with water, gas, &c., on East 175th St.; high ground; near 3d Av. El., trolley, Harlem R. R., and new city building in Crotona Park; in the line of increasing values; lot to suit; $5,500 up; easy terms. J. H. GRATACAP, 983 East 175th St.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, &c., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address, (Send Stamp,)

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New-York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y. ..... The Kenmore, a. p., $4
do ..... Stanwix Hall, e. p. $1, a. p. $3 up
Alexandria Bay, N. Y. The Edgewood, a.p.,$4
Asbury Park, N. J. Coleman House, a.p., $4 up
do ..... West End Hotel, a. p., $4
do ..... (Largest) Ocean Hotel, a. p., $4
Atlantic City, N. J. Garden Hotel, e. p., $2 up
Most magnificent hotel on Atlantic Coast.
Atlantic City. Algonquin, e. p. $1, a. p. $2.50
Baltimore, Md. The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bar Harbor, Me. The Louisburg, a. p., $5
do . The St. Sauveur, a. p., $3 to $4
Block Island, R. I. The Manisses, a. p., $3
do ..... National Hotel, a. p., $3
Boston, Mass. American House, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y. Mansion House, a. p., $3
do ..... Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Buffalo, N. Y. The Iroquois, e. p., $1.50, a. p. $4
do Niagara Hotel, a. p., $3 to $5
Cape May, N. J. Stockton, e. p. $1, a. p. $3 up
do ..... Marine Villa, a. p., $3 to $4
Catskill, N. Y. Prospect Park Hotel, a. p., $3
Chicago, Ill. Victoria Hotel, a. p., $3 to $5
Cincinnati, O. Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p., $3
Jersey City, N. J. Hotel Washington, e.p.,$1.50
Kingston, Ont. The British American, a.p.,$2.50
Lake George, N. Y. Lake House, a. p., $3.50
do ..... Marion House, a. p., $3 up
Leamington Spa, Eng. Manor H'se, e.p. $1.50
Liverpool, E